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SLATE'S

Guide to Gardening



78th Year



Spring, 1944

Slate Seed Company

SEEDSMEN SINCE 1866
SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA



Slate's Lawn Mixtures

With a background of over seventy years' experience, we feel that we are in position to make a lawn grass mixture better than anyone else. For years we have experimented with various grasses to find those best adapted to certain localities and the ones that will give the finest of velvety lawns. This research work has perfected for us two mixtures that should answer every purpose. We do not put any filler in our mixtures to give them bulk. They are made up of clean solid seed. The best grades that we can obtain, consequently Slate's Lawn Mixtures may cost you a little more but they are worth it. Start the new lawn in the fall or early spring. Work the soil into a fine seed bed four inches deep, raking to remove all foreign matter and coarse litter. Level and grade it into the proper shape. Then apply ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre or hydrated lime at the rate of one ton per acre. Next apply raw Bone Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, and a high grade of commercial fertilizer at the rate of one pound of each to every twenty square feet of surface. Then rake these into the soil with a light hand rake. After the fertilizer and lime have been thoroughly incorporated with the soil, you are ready for seeding. Seed should be sowed at the rate of one pound to each two hundred square feet of surface. Divide the total seed into two lots and sow twice over the entire surface, going lengthwise once and then across. This double sowing eliminates bare spots that might be skipped if only one application is made. Then rake the lawn seed into the soil with a hand rake and roll with a lawn roller to firm the seed bed. When the young grass comes up, keep it watered until it gets a good start and be certain to cut the grass as soon as it gets tall enough to cut. Never let a new lawn grow wild. Keep it cut.

2040—SLATE'S PERFECTION MIXTURE.—We offer this as the best mixture that we can make. It contains only grasses that are adapted to the Piedmont section and those that will give a fine velvety texture to your lawn. It is good in sun or shade, provided the shade is not so dense that growth is impossible. The best soil for it is a mixture of clay and loam. If you want the finest of lawns, sow this mixture at the rate of 1 lb. to each 200 sq. ft.

Price, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$28.00 by express.

2041 — SLATE'S UTILITY MIXTURE.— This mixture is composed of the same high grade seeds as our Perfection but the varieties and proportions vary somewhat to make it a good practical grass for large areas and places where the best of care cannot be given the lawn. It is of fine texture but hardy sort that will withstand hard service. If you have a lawn that is too large to receive the best of care, you will find this a practical solution to the grass problem.

Price, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid; 100 lbs. \$20.00 by express.

Inoculation Pays

To get full value from legume crops the seed must be inoculated. When inoculated these crops gather rich fertilizing material from the air and store them in the soil. Inoculation now costs but little and it will pay big dividends on the investment.



The Original Legume Inoculator

NOBBE-HILTNER PROCESS

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REG'D. DEC. 5, 1898 NO. 32212

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

POSTPAID PRICES ON NITRAGIN

Group A—Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur and Hubam Clovers	1/2 Bu. 35c	1 Bu. 60c
Group B—Red, Sapling, Alsike and Crimson Clovers	1/2 Bu. 35c	1 Bu. 60c
Group C—All Vetches, Austrian and Canada Field Peas, Garden Peas		100 Lb. Size 60c
Group E—Cowpeas, Peanuts, Velvet, Lima and Mung Beans, Kudzu, Crotalaria, Alyce Clover	120 Lb. Size 35c	5 Bu. 65c
Group L—All Varieties of Lespedeza	100 Lb. Size 60c	
Group S—All Varieties of Soy Beans	120 Lb. Size 35c	5 Bu. 65c
Garden Size—Garden Peas, Sweet Peas. All Varieties of Garden Beans and Lupins	Per Packet 10c	
	Inoculates 8 lb. seed	

When ordering Nitragin be sure to give the group or crop you wish to inoculate.



The AMERICAN Victory Garden

IT is estimated that last year's victory gardens totalled twenty million, producing about four million tons of food to help feed America. Think what this means in terms of canned food to help carry us through a winter already filled with shortages. Think what it means in millions of cans of food released to feed our armed forces and our allies. When you realize what all of this means to our nation can you say that our victory gardeners are anything but soldiers doing a job just as vital as firing the guns.

This year all America is called upon to put forth even greater effort. Many of those who grew gardens last spring may be at the front this year, so others must take their places—keep the ranks filled. The home front must be protected—from hunger—from want. We who are not able to go to the front must be the Home Guard. We must protect our families and the families of the soldiers from want. We must produce to the utmost to maintain the American tradition of freedom from want.

In years past we have counted the cost of our gardens in terms of dollars saved. Today we must forget the cost and count the value of our efforts in terms of food produced and lives saved. It is no longer a question of profit or loss but one of food or hunger.

This year we have redoubled our efforts to take care of the heavy demand for seeds. Preparations have been made to take care of a large volume of business. Some seeds will be scarce again this year. Nature has not been kind to all seed crops during the past season but by increasing our growing contracts, we expect to have enough seeds of most items to take care of our trade. Help us by sending in your orders early. Efficient help is still scarce and during the rush season, we may get behind with orders, so start early and try to avoid the big rush. We pledge you our best efforts to supply you with the materials to fight the battles of the Home Front.

TRADE



MARK

SLATE SEED COMPANY, INC.

SOUTH BOSTON - VIRGINIA

January 1, 1944

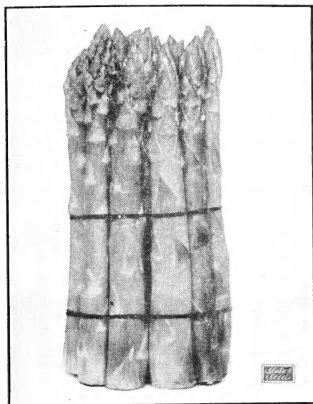


Slate's Planting Chart

and

TABLE OF CONDENSED INFORMATION ON GARDEN WORK

VEGETABLE	Time to Plant	How to Plant	Cover Seed Inches	Thin or Transplant	Mature in Weeks	Seed for 100 ft. Row
ASPARAGUS.	Jan.-March	Cold Frame	One inch	Twenty-four inches	104	2 pkts.
BUSH BEANS..	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Three to four inches	6 to 7	1 lb.
POLE BEANS..	March-May	Hills 2 feet apart.	Two inches	Three to hill	7 to 8	½ lb.
LIMA BEANS..	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Six inches	7 to 9	1 lb.
BEETS.....	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	6 to 8	1 oz.
BROCCOLI.....	June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
BRUS. SPROUTS	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CABBAGE.....	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CANTALOUPE..	May-June	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	8 to 12	1 oz.
CARROTS.....	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	8 to 10	1 oz.
CAULIFLOWER.	Jan.-March June-July	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Twelve inches	8 to 12	2 pkts.
CELERAIC.....	May-June	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	16 to 20	1 oz.
CELERY.....	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Six inches	16 to 20	2 pkts.
CORN.....	March-May	Drills 24 to 40 inches apart.	Two inches	Twenty-four inches	7 to 12	½ lb.
CORN SALAD..	Jan.-March June-July	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Two inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
CRESS.....	Jan.-March March-May	Corner of garden.	One-fourth inch	Don't thin	6 to 8	1 oz.
CUCUMBER.....	March-May June-July	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	10 to 12	1 oz.
EGG PLANT....	May-June	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Thirty inches	10 to 12	1 pkt.
ENDIVE.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Six inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
KALE.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Eighteen inches	4 to 8	1 oz.
KOHL RABI....	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Four inches	3 to 6	1 oz.
LEEK.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	10 to 12	2 ozs.
LETTUCE.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Ten inches	4 to 8	1 oz.
MUSKMELON..	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	10 to 12	1 oz.
MUSTARD.....	Any time	Drills or broadcast.	One-half inch	Don't thin	3 to 6	1 oz.
OKRA.....	March-May	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Eighteen inches	8 to 10	2 ozs.
ONION.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Cold frame and transplant.	One-half inch	Three inches	12 to 16	1 oz.
PARSLEY.....	Jan.-March	Corner of garden.	One-half inch	Don't thin	8 to 12	1 oz.
PARSNIP.....	Jan.-March	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Three inches	8 to 12	1 oz.
PEAS.....	Jan.-March Sept.-Oct.	Drills 18 to 36 inches apart.	Two inches	Don't thin	8 to 12	1 lb.
PEPPER.....	May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch	Fifteen inches	12 to 16	2 pkts.
PUMPKIN.....	March-May	Hills 6 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	12 to 16	2 ozs.
RADISH.....	Jan.-March	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One-half inch	Two inches	4 to 6	2 ozs.
SPINACH.....	Jan.-March August-Sept.	Drills 12 to 36 inches apart.	One inch	Four inches	6 to 8	2 ozs.
SQUASH.....	March-May	Hills 4 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	8 to 12	1 oz.
TOMATOES....	Jan.-March May-June	Hot bed and transplant.	One-half inch	Thirty inches	12 to 16	1 pkt.
TURNIP.....	Jan.-March June-July	Drills or broadcast.	One-half inch	Four inches	8 to 12	1 oz.
WATERMELON.	March-May	Hills 6 feet apart.	One inch	Three to hill	12 to 16	2 ozs.



Mary Washington Asparagus

Asparagus

102—**MARY WASHINGTON.**—This is one of the more recent introductions of rust-resistant varieties and we think it will be found one of the most reliable sorts to be had. A little more time is required to start permanent Asparagus beds from seed but this method is less expensive. Sow the seed in well prepared and very rich soil early in the spring. Sow in rows twelve inches apart and thin plants to two inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep growing through the summer and in the fall transplant to the permanent beds.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

5—**GIANT STRINGLESS GREENPOD.**—An excellent early bean with very long slender pods. Vines vigorous and very productive. Pods long, slender, round, and almost straight. Remarkably free from strings. Seed small, long, and of a brownish color. Matures in six weeks and makes one of the best beans for home or market.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

8—**REFUGEE OR 1000 TO 1.**—One of the best of canning beans. It is rather late, maturing its pods in about seven weeks, but the pods are very tender and fleshy. Vines vigorous and productive. Pods of medium length, round, very thick and tender. Seeds rather long, small, and blotched with black and purple shades.

Sold out.

9—**TENNESSEE GREENPOD.**—In Southwest Virginia this bean is known as the Franklin County and is extremely popular both for canning and home use. The vines are rather large and inclined to throw small runners. The foliage is dark green and crumpled. Pods from five to seven inches long, flat, of irregular shape, and rank with the best of snaps. Seed rather large, kidney shape, and of a dull brown color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

Bush Beans

Beans should always be planted on medium rich soils only. Very rich land makes a rank growth of vine and but few pods. Plant after danger of frost is past in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering seed two inches deep. Later thin plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, but never cultivate while the vines are wet with dew else rust will appear.

6—**STRINGLESS GREENPOD.**—The vines make a good growth of dark green foliage and bear a heavy crop of rather large pods of medium length and slightly curved. It produces in about six weeks and may be used for either early or late planting. The pods are noted for their tenderness and freedom from strings and will win favor in the eyes of any housewife.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

2—**TENDERGREEN STRINGLESS.**—A new bean of the Refugee family that is fast replacing the older sorts. An early, stringless, round bean of unusually good quality. Produces in six weeks and its good qualities will more than please you.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

1—**EARLIEST RED VALENTINE.**—The vines grow erect to a medium height and have dark green foliage. Produces in six weeks pods of medium length, fleshy and curving. Seed deep red, spotted with lighter shades.

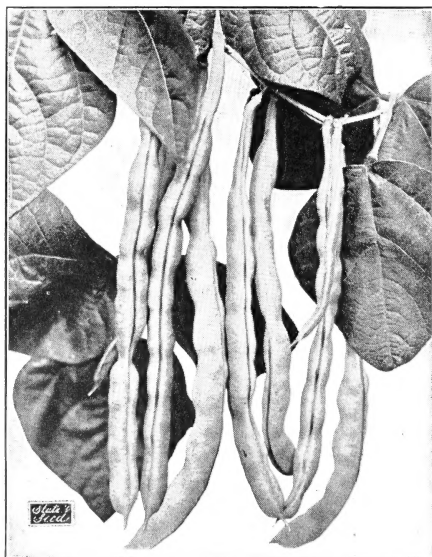
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

3—**BOUNTIFUL.**—Vines vigorous and upright, with large smooth leaves of a light green. Pods from five to six inches long, very large, and oval. Seed of medium size and solid yellow color. One of the very best of the early beans.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

4—**DIXIE WHITE.**—This variety may be grown either for a snap bean or for dry beans for winter use. The pods are about four to five inches long and straight. When picked young they are tender and delicious and when allowed to dry will make a good yield of dry beans for winter use.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.



Stringless Greenpod

Pole Beans

Pole beans are far more productive than the bush sorts and can be grown with just as little trouble. The city gardener need not have poles for them to run on, but may plant with corn, sunflowers, or along a fence line. Plant two seed to each stalk and cover about three inches. If planted to themselves, lay off rows three to four feet apart, and hills two feet apart in these rows. Plant six to eight seed in each hill and give support soon after they come above the ground. The pole beans are slightly more susceptible to cold and should not be planted quite so early as the bush.

20—KENTUCKY WONDER.—The pods are very long, often measuring twelve inches: slender, flat, and stringless. The seed is small, long, and of a brownish color. It is one of the earliest pole beans in cultivation, but its earliness does not injure its quality in any respect. For a heavy yielding, stringless snap, none of the newest sorts can approach this one.

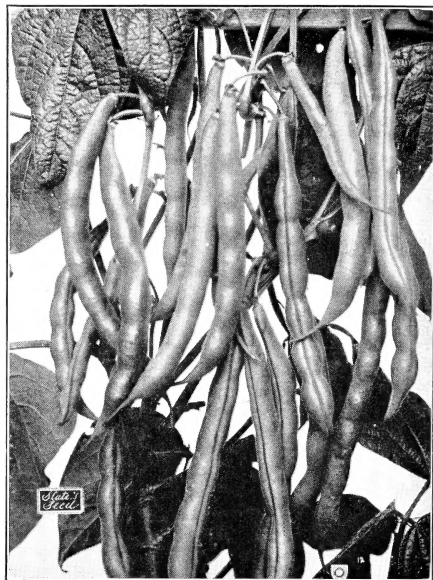
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

21—WHITE CREASEBACK.—For those who wish a round pod, stringless pole bean, this old favorite will fill their needs. It is early, ranking next to Kentucky Wonder in earliness. The vines are vigorous and produce over a longer period than Kentucky Wonder. The pods are long, straight, round, meaty, and stringless. The seed are small, long, round, and pure white.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

22—CORN HILL OR CUT SHORT.—The pods are rather short, fat, slightly curved, and filled with medium size beans of a rounded but irregular shape. Seed blotched with red and lighter shades. Later in maturing than most pole beans and for this reason desirable for planting in corn.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.



Nancy Davis

24—NANCY DAVIS.—Or Striped Creaseback. This is one of the best running snaps that we list. Slightly later than Ky. Wonder, but bears excellent stringless snaps that are round and tender.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

23—HORTICULTURAL POLE.—Also known as October bean. It is one of the best for shell beans. The pods are short, very thick, and crowded with large, almost round seed. Seed thick, almost round, and blotched with red and lighter shades.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

28—LAZY WIFE.—A very large late flat variety, used both for green and dry beans, seed white.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

Bush Wax Beans

15—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The vines are robust in growth and bear an enormous crop of large, long, and rather flat pods. The color is a clear waxy yellow. The seed are white and spotted around the eye with shades of brown.

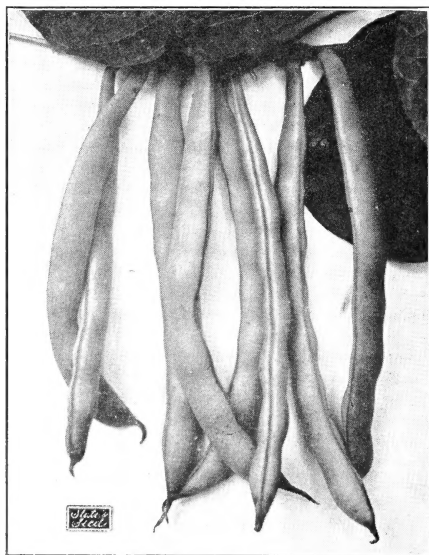
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

16—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX.—Vines make a healthy growth and yield a big crop or pods which ripen uniformly. The pods are about six inches long, round, and tender. Seed black.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

17—BRITTLE WAX.—The vines are vigorous and upright, bearing an abundance of long, slightly curved pods. The pods are very tender, stringless, and of a clean yellow color. Seed white with dark markings around the eye. For the home garden, we can highly recommend Brittle Wax.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.



Brittle Wax Bean



Henderson's Bush

Lima Beans

Lima or Butter Beans form a most important part of the summer diet. The delicious beans are to be had from June until frost, and the dry beans may be stored for winter. Few garden crops last as long as the Lima Bean, and for this reason it is well adapted to the small gardens. All Lima Beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted until warm weather comes. Plant in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart covering the seed two inches deep. Thin to fifteen inches apart in the row.

33—HENDERSON'S BUSH.—When young the beans are very small, bright green in color, very tender, and with that rich delicious flavor that makes a butterbean so popular in the South. It is the earliest of all lima beans, producing its crop some ten days ahead of its nearest rival. The vines are vigorous with deep green foliage and upright growth. It is a heavy producer and if properly cared for will make two crops each season.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

32—BABY FORDHOOK BUSH.—An early small thick lima that produces well in our hot southern climate. It has the flavor of the Fordhook combined with the productiveness of the Henderson. The fat tender beans will be a delight on your table.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

30—WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH.—The most productive of all limas. This is a small seeded variety or butter bean. Vines bear several crops and last until frost. Seed pure white and of medium size.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

29—CALICO BUSH or JACKSON WONDER.—Small seed of a dark purplish color splashed with light brown. Very productive and of excellent flavor.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

31—FORDHOOK BUSH.—Large thick potato lima used by the market growers. One of the most profitable of the large limas for the coastal sections.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$3.50, postpaid.

39—BURPEE'S BUSH.—A very large mealy lima that is greatly liked by those wanting a large bean.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

34—SIEVA or CAROLINA POLE.—This being the earliest and most productive of the small pole limas it takes first place among these varieties. Seed pure white and small. Vines vigorous and productive, producing from mid-summer until frost.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

37—WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE.—An excellent strain of the small white pole butter beans. Very productive and of larger size than Sieva.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

38—FLORIDA BUTTER or CALICO POLE.—Seed white spotted with purple brown. A pole variety similar to the Calico Bush.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.25, postpaid.

36—KING OF THE GARDEN POLE.—A large flat pole bean suitable for home or market. Very productive.

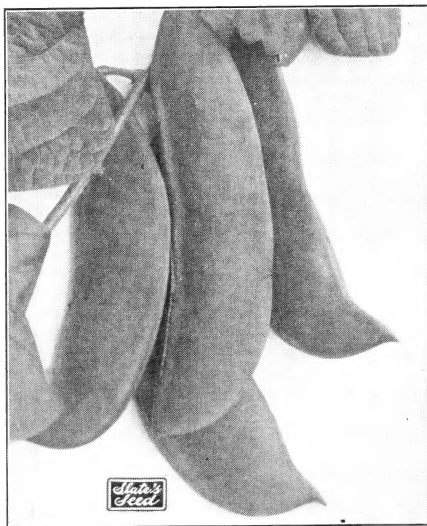
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

Stock Beets

Stock Beets or Mangels should be grown on every farm where cattle are raised. They make the best of feed for cows and yield an enormous tonnage per acre. The soil should be very rich and well prepared. Open shallow rows two to three feet apart and drill the seed. Cover one inch and thin plants to stand eight inches apart. Give frequent cultivations with light harrow. Seed may be put in at any time between March 1 and June 15 at the rate of 5 lbs. per acre.

113—MAMMOTH LONG RED.—A long red variety that grows to enormous size. Will yield a big crop of the best feed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60, 5 lbs. \$7.50, postpaid.



Sieva Pole

Table Beet

The beet is a hardy vegetable and can be planted just as soon as heavy frosts are over. Or the seed may be started in the cold frame about four weeks before the plants are to be set out. Sow in shallow drills two feet apart and cover seed about one inch deep. Later thin plants to four inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation.

103—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY RED BALL.—In our trials we have found this to be the earliest of all beets, maturing edible roots some two weeks ahead of the Extra Early Egyptian. When young it is of medium size, but if left in the ground will grow until it measures six inches or more in diameter. The roots are smooth, have a deep red skin, is turnip shape, with deep red flesh of excellent quality. Particular gardeners will find their every requirement in this new introduction.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

105—SLATE'S IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This is an excellent sort for second early or main crop. It matures a little later than the Extra Early Red Ball and Egyptian, but in other respects is one of the best beets to be had. The roots are of medium size, turnip shape, smooth red skin, and crisp tender flesh of deep red.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

104—EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—Round, slightly flat, very early with red crisp flesh.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

107—DETROIT DARK RED.—Deep red, globe shape, medium early, small top growth.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

109—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—Tender flesh of a crimson color. Medium early, globe shape, smooth.

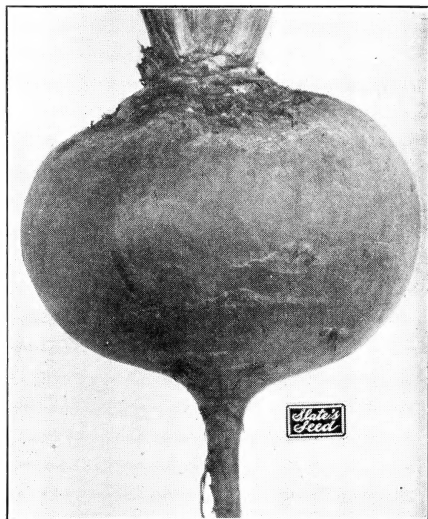
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

110—LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—A long, smooth, deep red beet greatly prized for pickling or table use.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

112—LUCULLUS SWISS CHARD.—A foliage beet good for either poultry or table use.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.



Slate's Extra Early Red Bell

Broccoli

122—SPROUTING or SALAD.—Used extensively now in place of Seven Top Turnip since it is a surer crop.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

120—ITALIAN CALABRESE.—May be sowed in rows like kale or handled like cabbage. Sow fall or spring and it will produce in a short while tender sprouts at each leaf joint. As these are cut others will come.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60, lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

121—DWARF IMPROVED.—A sure cropper, producing very tender sprouts. Sow in June and handle like cabbage.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

150—EARLY SNOWBALL.—One of earliest and easiest sorts to grow. Sow seed and handle like cabbage.

Pkt. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$4.00, postpaid.

Celery

Sow seed during the late spring in a well-prepared bed where they can be watered if necessary. During mid-summer transplant to the field, setting plants in rows three feet apart and six to eight inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation and do everything possible to keep them growing. Rapid growth tends to make crisp, tender celery. Work the soil up about the plants, but do not allow it to get into the bud. In the late fall, bank with leaves, straw, and soil, or store in a root cellar.

152—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Medium large, early, cream color, and easy to blanch.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

154—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—A fine, large, late variety, making a big yield of white stalks.

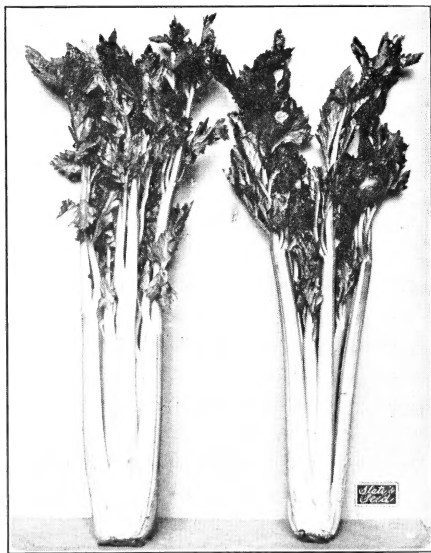
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

153—GIANT PASCAL.—A large, heavy variety that does not grow so tall and is easier to bank.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

151—GIANT PRAGUE CELERAIC.—Turnip rooted celery for making soups and seasoning.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.



Golden Self-Blanching



Early Flat Dutch

132 — WISCONSIN ALL SEASON. — This is a strain of All Season cabbage that has been bred by the Wisconsin Experiment Station to resist the blight or yellows. It is undoubtedly one of the best varieties for soils affected with yellows. Commercial growers will find this one of the safest sorts and home gardeners who have been making failures on account of "yellows" should plant nothing else. It is a large, solid, flat head.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

138 — PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. — The vitamin content of this cabbage is greater than that of any other variety and for this reason it is highly desirable. The heads are large, solid, and heavy, made up of thick crumpled leaves. The inner leaves blanch and are very tender. Eat Savoy cabbage for health, because they lead the vegetable list in vitamins.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

130 — GOLDEN ACRE. — An extra early solid, round headed variety that has become very profitable with the market growers. It produces about as early as Jersey Wakefield with heads averaging 3 lbs. or better. Foliage is small with short stem and compact heads.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

137 — LATE FLAT DUTCH. — A large solid heading late variety that makes an enormous yield. It is a standard late sort and one of the most profitable for market. For home gardens it will make a big yield of large, hard heads that are excellent for keeping. The heads are large, very hard, slightly flattened on top, and very heavy. Sow seed in June and transplant as soon as large enough to a rich well prepared row, setting plants eighteen inches apart. Cultivate frequently and fertilize liberally. When winter comes cut the heads and store them in straw in a basement or root cellar.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

139 — SHORT STEM DANISH BALL HEAD. — This is one of the most popular late sorts with market growers, because the round heads are so hard that insects do little damage to them. The heads are of medium size, very hard and heavy giving it a good yield. Stems are short with medium growth of outer leaves. It is known and recognized on all of the leading markets as a good shipper and keeper.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

141 — CHINESE CABBAGE. — Excellent poultry feed and good for human food. Easy to grow.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

Cabbage

Sow the seed during the late winter or early spring in well-prepared and fertilized beds. To prepare the field for transplanting, apply a fertilizer containing Nitrogen 4%, Phosphoric Acid 7%, and Potash 9%, at the rate of from one to two thousand pounds per acre. This may be applied either broadcast or in the rows. Prepare rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation, keeping the soil worked well up around the plants. An application of fertilizer will hasten the growth of the backward plants. For winter cabbage, sow the seed in June or July. For extra early spring use, sow the seed in September or October, and transplant in the early winter.

125 — EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. — The heads are of medium size, compact, and pointed, with a fair proportion of outer leaves. The color is a rich deep green. It is a very quick grower maturing its heads about two weeks earlier than Charleston Wakefield or Copenhagen Market. Further, it is hardy and will stand a great deal of frost and cold weather. In the South, the seed may be sowed the last of September and the young plants will go through the average winter and make cabbage for the extra early market in the spring.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

126 — LARGE or CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. This is a larger but a later variety of the Wakefield strain. It produces heads similar in shape to the Jersey Wakefield, but much larger, and it is about ten days later. The leaves are thick, and it will stand more cold weather than any other cabbage.

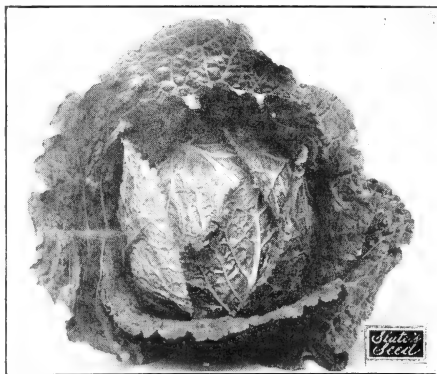
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

127 — COPENHAGEN MARKET. — It matures uniformly and produces large, round, solid heads. It is just a few days later than Jersey Wakefield with heads more solid and heavier.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

131 — EARLY FLAT DUTCH. — This is one of the most profitable kinds for the market grower. Its good qualities and handsome appearance make it a good seller, while its ability to stand shipping and its enormous yield make it a favorite with the market growers. The heads are large, round, flat, solid and heavy.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy

Carrots

Sow in a rich, sandy loam which has been well manured the previous year. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, because the seed are very small, and there is danger of covering them too deep. Sow in drills 24 inches apart at the rate of one ounce to every 100 feet of row. After the plants attain some size, thin them to 3 or 4 inches apart and give frequent shallow cultivation. The time for seeding extends from early spring to the middle of the summer.

145—DANVER'S HALF LONG.—The roots are smooth, 8 to 10 inches long, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and of the very best quality. This is an excellent variety either for the home garden or for the market.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

148—RED CORED CHANTENAY.—It has a firm sweet flesh, free from strings and pungent flavor. The flesh is of a rich orange color and a very small core. The roots taper from a broad top to a blunt tip and measure about six inches in length. The skin is smooth, free from side rootlets, and of a bright orange color. For home or local market, no better variety can be found. It has the quality to make friends wherever it is sold. Red Cored ranks along with the early carrots, maturing in about 70 days. However, since it is stump rooted, it can be used much earlier than the long carrots.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

146—IMPERATOR.—This fine carrot has everything to recommend it for both home and market use. The roots grow from six to eight inches in length and are almost the same size all the way down with a rich orange skin that is smooth and glossy. It is about as early as any of the carrots and its quality and appearance never fail to bring top prices. The flesh is of a deep orange color, small core, free from strings, and has a mild sweet flavor.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

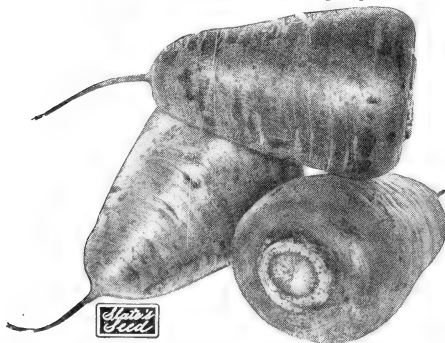
147—IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—This has become the most popular of all carrots for both home and market. Its long, tapering roots stay tender much longer than those of the stump rooted kinds. The roots are long, smooth, and tapering with practically no side roots. The flesh is of a beautiful orange color, crisp, tender, and sweet.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

Cress

159—FINE CURLED UPLAND.—A most desirable and easily grown garnish. Leaves nicely curled and cut and have a pleasing pungent taste. Sow in a corner of the garden during the spring or early summer.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, postpaid.



Danver's Half Long Carrot



Improved Long Orange Carrot

Collards

Collards may be sowed in the open ground at almost any time of spring or summer. Sow in drills from 12 to 24 inches apart and cover about one inch deep. Later thin plants to eighteen inches apart in the row.

155—WHITE CABBAGE.—This variety grows compact like a cabbage and has leaves of a light green color. One of the best of the collards and a heavy producer.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

156—TRUE GEORGIA.—The old reliable of the collards. It grows very large and produces excellent greens. As the leaves are pulled others take their places.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

157—NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—The stems are very short; the leaves are large and spreading, the plants are very hardy and able to withstand both drought and cold. Often called Cabbage Collard.

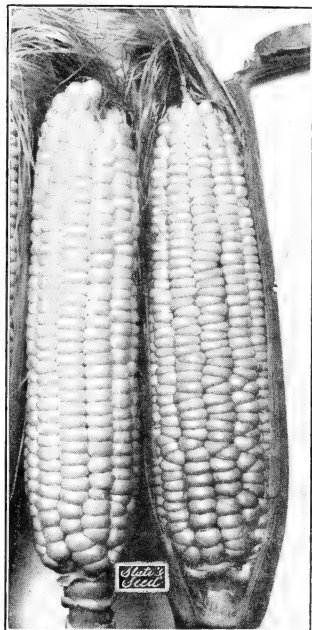
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Corn Salad

158—LARGE ROUND LEAVED.—A quick growing substitute for lettuce. Seed should be sowed very early in the spring in light, rich soil. Or it may be seeded during the fall and covered with straw or leaves and used during the winter.

Sold out.

Garden Corn



Adam's Early

Good corn can be grown by anyone who has good rich land, well manured, carefully prepared, and who cultivates his crop frequently. Prepare rows three feet apart and drop two or three kernels every twelve inches. Later thin to two feet apart in the row. Early and late plantings should be thicker than main crop, because at these seasons it is harder to get the seed to germinate properly. For the early plantings, the dent varieties are best, because they will stand more cold, wet weather than the sugar corns. For main crop, however, there is nothing better than sugar corn.

47—BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY.—Said by many growers to be the very earliest corn in cultivation. It makes a small stalk and medium size ear, but comes in about two weeks ahead of most early corns, and proves most welcome for the first and last plantings of the season.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.10, postpaid.

40—ADAMS EXTRA EARLY.—A popular variety for the early planting that is noted for its hardy nature. It will withstand both cold and wet to a remarkable degree and produce a good crop of medium sized ears. Practically as early as the Bland's.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.10, postpaid.

41—ADAMS EARLY.—A very early, but exceptionally large strain of the Adams corn and we believe it to be the best for early plantings. This variety comes just about a week later than the Adams Extra Early, but makes a very large ear. It is a dent variety, but produces a corn of tender, delicious quality. For both market and home growers it is a valuable variety and should be planted liberally for early use.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

42—TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—The most popular of all the dent corns. It makes a good tall stalk with large ear and matures about one week later than the Adams Early. It makes a most desirable field corn for late planting or for market.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

44—SILVER KING.—A large heavy yielding variety of dent corn that comes in just after Truckers Favorite and makes such a good yield that it surpasses most varieties of field corn. For the main crop market, Silver King will be profitable. Grows a good strong stalk that has from two to four large ears.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

48—GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM.—This is one of the latest introductions from the popular Golden Bantam family. Golden Cross has been bred for both wilt resistance and high yields until today it is the best of the sugar corns for small home gardens or for market. Matures in about 80 days. Ears long, slender and filled with straight rows of rich golden grains. It is a more vigorous grower than the old Bantam with taller and stronger stalk.

Pkt. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid.

50—DE LUES GOLDEN GIANT.—The stalks are of medium size and very prolific. The ears are much larger but retain the fine flavor of the Golden Bantam and have the same small cob and large golden grains. It is a little earlier than Adams Early and the earliest sugar corn we know, which makes it valuable to both home and market growers.

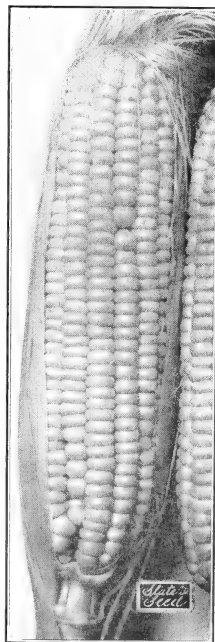
Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid.

46—STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—We have never seen any sweet corn that possessed the robust stalk, large ear, and good quality corn that this one does. It is medium early and makes an excellent sort for main crop use and is the best of all for canning. It will remain longer in the edible stage than any other. The stalks are as tall and robust as those of field varieties with large leafy fodder and bearing several ears each.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid.

45—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—One of the most popular main crop sweet corns in cultivation. Stalks grow tall and bear several large ears of from eight to ten inches, which are irregularly crowded with pearly white grains. The grains are very small and long. Cob small.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, postpaid.



Truckers Favorite

Pop Corn

51—**BABY RICE**.—This is an ideal kind for popping or for growing for poultry feed. It is very prolific, bearing a number of ears to each small stalk. Ears are of medium size and well filled with pearly white grains, which are pointed. An ideal sort for the kids to grow and store for winter.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.10, postpaid.

52—**GOLDEN QUEEN**.—A large grain golden yellow corn that is preferred by commercial poppers. This variety pops well and with a creamy white color. It is the best commercial variety and good for home use.

Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.10, postpaid.

Dandelion

176—**AMERICAN IMPROVED**.—An improved sort that has large thick leaves of the best quality. The dandelion has a peculiar taste that is greatly liked by many people.

Sold out.

Kohl Rabi

This makes a most delicious dish for early spring or late fall use. It makes bulbs or roots similar to a turnip but of better flavor. Sow seed in shallow rows and thin to four inches apart in the row. Will mature in about six weeks from planting.

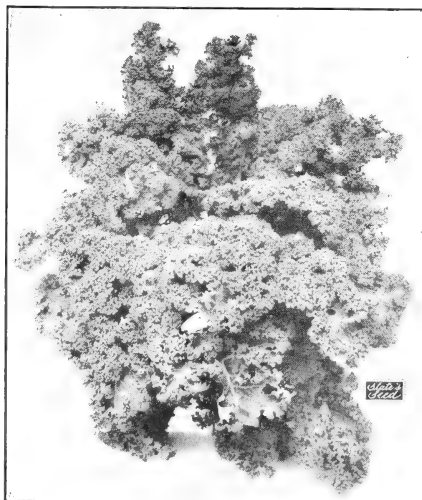
190—**EARLY WHITE VIENNA**.—Bulbs of medium size with thin green skin. Flesh pure white and very tender.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Endive

177—**BROAD LEAVED**.—The heads are large and the leaves are very broad and thick with white mid-ribs. Excellent for soups, salads, or garnishing.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale



New York Improved Spineless Egg Plant

Egg Plant

Sow the seed in hot bed as soon as warm weather comes, but do not be in too great a hurry. They require warm weather to germinate properly. As soon as large enough transplant to a cold frame or directly to the garden. Rows should be three feet apart and plants should be set from two to three feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and work the soil up around the stems.

178—**NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS**.—Plants of low spreading growth and entirely spineless. Fruit is large, smooth, and of a deep purple color. A good sort for either home or market growers.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$3.60, postpaid.

179—**BLACK BEAUTY**.—A popular variety of vigorous growth that holds its fruit well off the ground. Fruit large, smooth, of excellent quality, and a purplish black color.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$3.60, postpaid.

Kale

A hardy vegetable of very simple culture yet it supplies the table with some of the very best greens and at a time when other things are scarce. Sow in beds or shallow rows eighteen inches apart. Seeding may be done in early spring or fall and the greens will be ready for use in a few weeks.

188—**DWARF CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK**.—A dwarf spreading plant growing about eighteen inches tall with very long spreading leaves. Leaves curled and crimped and have a delicious flavor.

Crop failed.

189—**DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN**.—Another dwarf plant of hardy habits. It has long spreading leaves that make the best of tender greens. Will stand more cold weather than any other variety.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

187—**HANOVER**.—A quick growing, smooth, spring kale.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.



Slate's Extra Early White Spine Cucumber

165—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE. One of the earliest and best cucumbers in cultivation. Our strain has been bred and perfected to meet the exacting needs of market growers and is now used by some of the most critical. Its uniformity, appearance, and good quality recommend it just as highly to the home grower as to the man who grows for market. The fruit is from medium size to large, uniform shape, a clear green color shading to a light spot at the tip, and matures along with the earliest.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

169—STAYSGREEN.—This is one of the leading varieties for market use. It is early producing in 52 days fruit of medium size and eight to nine inches long. It is uniformly colored dark green which it retains to maturity. An early, well colored, heavy producing cucumber that will command top prices on any market.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

170—A & C SPECIAL.—The long black green fruit of this variety have proven most popular on all markets. The cucumbers grow about twelve inches long, taper slightly at both ends, with a smooth deep green skin. It has few seeds with thick flesh. One of the best introductions of recent years.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

168—DAVIS PERFECT.—This cucumber is old and reliable. It seems to hold friends among both the home and market gardeners. It is noted for the perfect fruit it produces. The fruit is long, rather slender, of a beautiful deep green color, and has few seeds.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

172—IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—This is an old sort but still the most popular cucumber in cultivation. It makes an ideal sort for cutting up for pickles or for slicing and no other variety offers the big yield of enormous fruit that this does. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, has a deep green color, and crisp, tender flesh. It is rather late in maturing but its yield and fine fruit readily offset this disadvantage. Every home gardener should make at least one planting of this grand variety.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

171—CHICAGO PICKLING.—A standard late variety which combines all the qualities which go to make up an ideal pickling cucumber. The vines are hardy and very productive. The fruit runs from small to medium size, and can often be pickled whole.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

174—WEST INDIA GHERKIN.—A small fruited prickly variety used for pickling whole. Its fruit is never over two or three inches long and is covered with spines.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Cucumbers

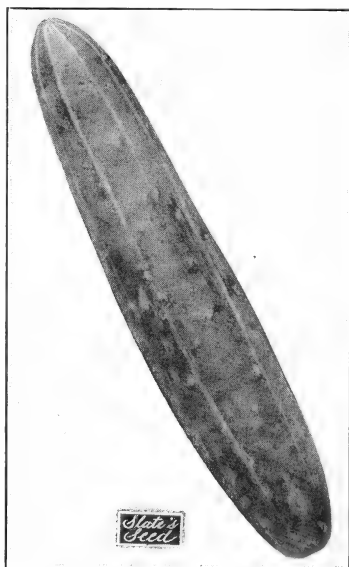
The soil selected for Cucumbers should be a light sand or sand loam. Barnyard litter makes the best fertilizer. Prepare large hills about six feet apart each way, and plant from eight to ten seed in each hill. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to four plants per hill and give shallow cultivation until the vines begin to run. The time for seeding extends from just after the last frost in spring until August. Cucumbers are very susceptible to insect attacks and should be sprayed as soon as the bugs appear and as often as they are found. Nicotine Dust is a safe and effective means of fighting the Cucumber Beetles. Or Arsenate of Lead may be dusted around the base of the young plants to control this pest. Fungi Bordo used as a dust or in a liquid spray every two weeks until the young cucumbers come on the vines will help to keep them free from blight and prolong the bearing season.

166—SLATE'S EARLY FORTUNE.—We consider this the best and most popular market cucumber grown. It is one of the earliest to produce, very productive, and the fruit is far above that of any other variety in both quality and appearance. The vines are hardy and resist disease to a remarkable extent. The fruit is regular in size, matures uniformly, rather long and of a deep green color, which it holds for days after being pulled. In quantity, quality, appearance and market value this cucumber cannot be equalled.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

167—EARLY CLUSTER.—An early, small and very prolific variety. It is an excellent kind for the home garden. The vines are extremely hardy and produce their fruit in clusters of two or three. The fruit is small and of a much better quality than the larger ones. They make excellent pickles or the tenderest when sliced.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

Lettuce

The heading varieties should be started very early in the spring in a hot bed or cold frame. When plants are about three inches high, transplant to well-prepared rows in the garden, setting them ten inches apart in the row. The loose or curled varieties may be seeded in shallow rows or in cold frame and used from there. In order to have crisp, tender lettuce, it is essential that the plant be kept growing as fast as possible.

198—**ICEBERG.**—This variety makes the largest heads of any and is considered the best general purpose lettuce to be had. It was introduced some years ago and has become so popular that it commands a premium on all markets. For both home and market growers there is nothing better. The heads are very solid and made up of perfectly blanched leaves of the very tenderest quality. It stands both cold and hot weather unusually well, and we highly recommend it for both early and late sowing.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

195—**BIG BOSTON.**—This is one of the best of head lettuce for spring planting because it stands the hot weather of early summer better than other sorts. It is good for both market and home gardeners and our strain of seed has been bred for years to produce good solid heads. The leaves are large, rather smooth and of a deep green color.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

201—**PRIZE HEAD EARLY.**—Leaves are large, crumpled and curled and of a bright green color tinged with red at the edges. It is very early and its unusual colorings make it a most desirable sort for garnishing.

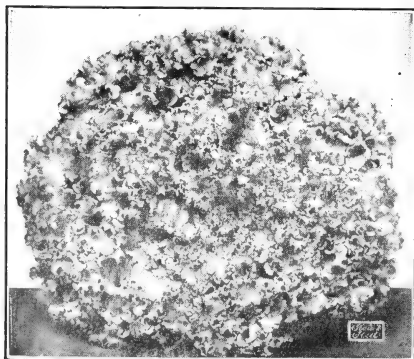
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

200—**EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.**—An early sort making large curled leaves of a beautiful light green color. It is very tender and in all respects a most desirable variety.

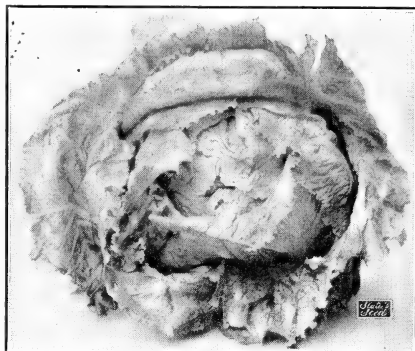
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

199—**GRAND RAPIDS.**—A very early hardy variety that will produce an abundance of greens for the table or poultry in a short time. It is a loose or curled variety that forms large clusters of deep green leaves of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Prize Head Early



Iceberg Lettuce

Leek

Leek is one of the finest of spring onions and is easy to grow. Plant the seed in the fall from July to October in rows where they are to remain. Thin the seedlings to four inches apart in the row and cultivate often. A side dressing of manure or fertilizer will improve them. They will remain all winter in the open ground and yield large mild onions very early next spring. You have never known the best onion until you try leek.

191—**AMERICAN FLAG.**—This is one of the largest and best of the leek family. Tops are beautifully curled. Roots thick, mild and sweet.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50, postpaid.

Mustard

This ranks as a most important garden crop owing to the very short time in which it can be matured. For very early spring and late fall use it makes a most valuable addition to the garden, and its greens are as good as turnip or kale. Mustard should be seeded either broadcast or in shallow drills. Sowing may be done at almost any time of the year and it will make greens in from four to six weeks from sowing.

203—**SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.**—A beautifully curled and crimped variety that grows rapidly and makes an enormous crop of tender leaves. It is the most popular variety in cultivation and its frilled leaves make a most desirable garnish.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

204—**CHINESE BROADLEAF.**—A large smooth mustard which is preferred by many gardeners owing to the fact that its smooth leaves do not catch the grit and sand that the curled kind do. This relieves much of the work of preparing it. It makes a big yield and its greens are as good as those of any variety.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN

The finest of the new varieties as well as hundreds of old favorites are listed in the flower seed section of this book. Turn to page 27 and you will find a most complete list of flower seeds. Many of the leading florists and plant growers use our flower seed every year. There is a reason.



White Velvet Okra

Parsley

These seed are very slow to germinate and should be soaked for a few hours in luke-warm water before sowing. Sow in the fall or early spring in light drills or broadcast. A very rich soil is required and it will last longer if sowed in a partially shaded situation. It is a most valuable seasoning for soups and meats, and is the best of all garnishes. A parsley bed requires but little space in the garden and almost no care after it is once started. Prepare a small bed in some corner of the garden and it will yield great returns.

261—DOUBLE MOSS CURLED.—The most beautiful of all parsleys. The leaves are beautifully cut and crimped and make most desirable garnishes. It has fine flavor and is equally as good for seasoning.

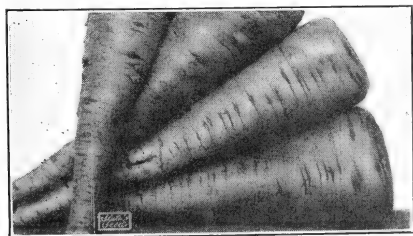
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

262—PLAIN.—A smooth leaf variety that can be used for garnishing or for seasoning. Many people prefer the smooth green leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.20, postpaid.

263—LARGE HAMBURG TURNIP ROOTED.—The best of all for soups. It makes a medium size root which possesses the fine flavor of the leaf.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Okra

This is a warm weather crop and should not be seeded until early summer. Sow seed in drills two to three feet apart and one inch deep. Later, thin plants to stand eighteen inches apart in the row and cultivate like corn. Okra makes a most valuable vegetable for soups and can be fried. It is easy to grow and a few plants will well repay the trouble.

240—EARLY DWARF GREEN.—A very early variety of dwarf habit but very productive. The pods are long, slender and of a light green color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

241—WHITE VELVET.—The plants are large and productive, growing to a height of about six feet and bearing an abundance of large, round, smooth pods of a velvety white appearance.

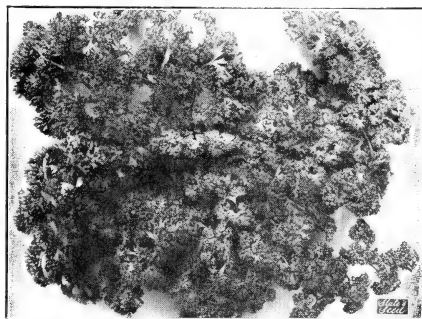
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

242—PERKINS MAMMOTH.—The pods are of an intense green color and usually very long and slender. It grows tall and produces an enormous crop.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.

243—IMPROVED LONG GREENPOD.—A most popular variety in the South. The pods are unusually long and slender. They are of a deep green color, tender, and said to remain edible longer than those of other sorts. Grows tall and is one of the most productive of all.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, postpaid.



Moss Curled Parsley

Parsnips

Parsnips rank among our most important vegetables and being a root crop can be used over a much longer season than many others. In the South or in mild climates the roots may be left in the ground all winter and used as needed. Very cold climates demand that they be stored in basement or root cellar. Sow seed early in the spring in shallow drills two to three feet apart, covering them one-half inch deep. Later, thin to three inches apart in the row. Parsnip may be seeded as late as June or July for winter use. All such root crops make their growth during the rainy cool season of late fall and may be sowed after the early vegetables are removed from the ground. Frequent shallow cultivation is desirable.

260—LONG SMOOTH, or HOLLOW CROWN.—The roots are long, smooth, and very tender. We consider it the best variety for table use and have found it to be very productive.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

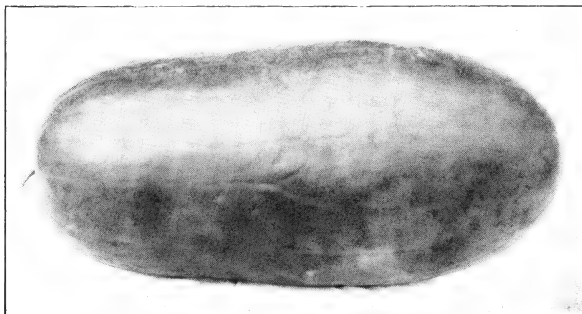
The South's Best Watermelons



Stone Mountain

224—**STONE MOUNTAIN** or **WILSON**.—The popularity of this melon has increased every year until it now occupies first place. It is now the leading market melon and by far the most popular with home growers. It is a large round melon with a deep green rind, which is thin but able to stand long hauls. The flesh is bright scarlet, solid, crisp, and sweet. In quality it ranks with the best varieties and its size and handsome appearance make it easy to sell. The vines seem to stand up well under average growing conditions and set a good yield of fruit. White seed.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.



Halbert Honey

231—**HALBERT HONEY**.—A fine old melon that has been a favorite for fifty years or more. In general appearance it resembles a Kleckley Sweets but has a more blocky shape with slight ridges in its side. In all it is one of the best looking of the dark green melons and grows to larger size than Kleckleys. The vines are vigorous and produce a big crop of melons. Fruit large, about same size at both ends, oblong shape, slightly ridged, rich deep green skin. The flesh is bright scarlet, very crisp and tender. In sweetness and quality, we consider this one of the best melons to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

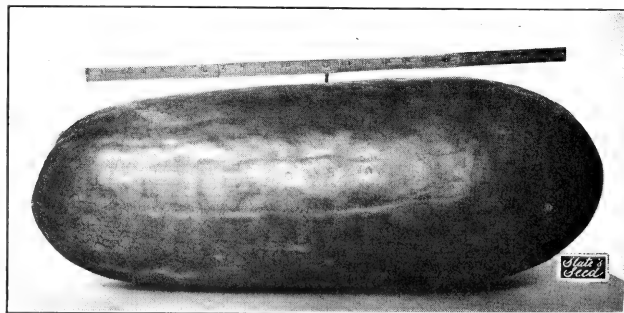
Break the soil deep, pulverize thoroughly, and prepare large beds eight feet apart. On these beds prepare hills eight feet apart. Open the hills and drop in a shovelful of manure, covering it about four to six inches deep. Then chop into the top of the hills a handful of high grade commercial fertilizer. Plant from ten to twelve seed in each hill and cover them about one inch. After the plants get beyond danger from insects, thin to three plants per hill. Cultivate frequently. One ounce of seed plants 25 hills; three to four pounds per acre. For the bugs that attack the young plants, you can use an application of Nicotine Dust or either a mixture of Arsenate of Lead 1 lb. and slacked lime 2 lb. Apply these dusts to the under side of the foliage and around the base of the plant. Slate's Watermelon seed are true Southern grown stock and have been famous for their producing quality for over half a century. Particular market growers will do well to plant our stock, because it produces better melons than that grown in the North and West. Our list includes the best of the recent introductions as well as many of the old sorts.

237—**IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEETS**.—This variety will always be popular. For years and years it ranked first and then Stone Mountain came to take first place but Kleckleys is still very much in demand and may yet regain first rank. With this improved strain of Kleckleys showing so much superiority over the old strain, it is regaining its former popularity rapidly. The Improved Kleckley grows larger than the old strain, has a more uniformly good shape, is less inclined to white heart and yet it has every good feature of the old sort. The melons grow medium to large size, slightly smaller at stem end, dark green smooth skin, thin rind. The flesh is bright red, firm, exceedingly sweet and crisp. White seed. The name Kleckley has been known on every market and will always help sell the melons. For home use, we think this one of the best to be had.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

234—**IRISH GREY**.—A melon that has proved its merits. The Irish Grey combines the large size, productiveness and good shipping qualities of the Tom Watson with the excellent quality flesh and sweetness of the Kleckley Sweets. It is a melon that will appeal alike to home growers and those who grow melons for shipping. The color is a light greenish grey. The flesh is very crisp, free from strings, and surpassingly sweet. If you want something different and better in watermelons, try Irish Grey.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.



Kleckley Sweets

228—**DIXIE QUEEN.**—This comparatively new melon has already made an important place for itself. The South is shipping more and more of them to Northern markets each year and its excellent quality is being appreciated. Dixie Queen is a round melon growing to an average of forty pounds. However, many have been grown as large as sixty pounds. The color is a light green striped with dark green, like the Florida Favorite. The rind is thin but tough enough to stand hauling. The flesh is bright pink, very sweet, tender and crisp. The seed are unusually small and white. It is vigorous in habit and known as a good producer of uniform melons. We predict that Dixie Queen will soon be one of the leading varieties for both home and market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

226—**EXCELL.**—The melons are large, of an oblong shape and have a dark green skin. In general appearance it strongly resembles the Tom Watson, but some growers claim that it is both a sweeter and larger melon than the Watson. It has medium thick rind and will stand shipping or can be used for local markets. The flesh is of a beautiful red color, crisp and tender, and just as sweet or sweeter than that of the Tom Watson. Its large size, handsome appearance and vigorous habits of growth have already made this one of the most popular varieties. This is a hybrid melon, bred to white seed, but the type is not very well set as yet. As a rule the melons are all uniform and good, but some off types may appear.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

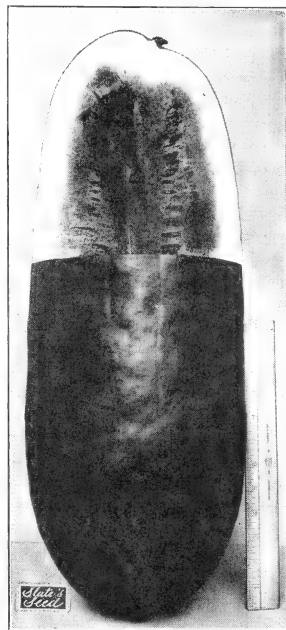
229—**FLORIDA FAVORITE.**—The melons grow from medium size to large, long, and are of a dark green color, which is mottled and striped with lighter shades. The rind is thin but firm. The flesh is of a beautiful scarlet color, solid, tender, and very sweet. The seed are white. It is second early, a good producer, and especially desirable for home use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

227—**TOM WATSON, CUT RED STRAIN.**—For years the Tom Watson has been the standard shipping melon, and a very popular sort for home use, and this improved strain is greatly increasing the demand for this old variety. The Cut Red strain is bred to do away with the white heart of the old strain and to give it solid red meat, free from strings, and of a luscious flavor. The melons grow very large, are oblong, and of a deep green color. The seed are a dark brownish color. We are confident that both home and market growers will find this strain a great improvement over the old type.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

225—**FLORIDA GIANT or CANNON BALL.**—This comparatively new variety has taken the southern shipping section by storm. Its large size, handsome oblong shape, and dark green skin make it one of the best looking melons that can be grown. Further its large size makes it command top market prices wherever melons are sold. Florida Giant is medium early maturing along with Stone Mountain. The melons are very large often weighing seventy or eighty pounds and with reasonable soil and cultivation will average forty to fifty pounds each. The fruit is of medium length and rather blocky shape, being blunt at both ends. The rind is strong, medium thick, and covered with a black green skin. The flesh is bright red, very sweet, and



Excell

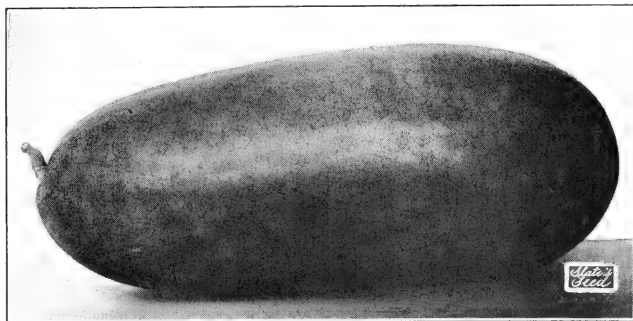
HERBS

357 — **DILL.**—Excellent for pickles.

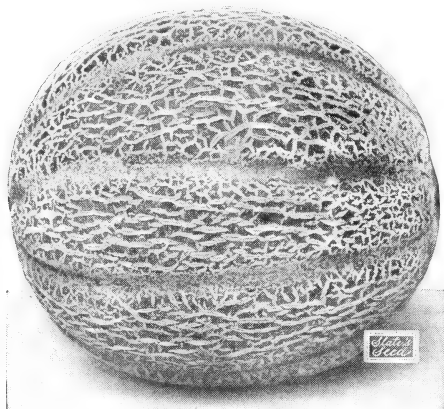
Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

studded with black seed. Market growers will find this one of the most profitable of recent introductions and home gardeners will take pride in its excellent fruit.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



Tom Watson Watermelon



First-On-The-Market

213—SLATE'S GOLD LINED NETTED ROCK. The market gardener who wishes to secure the top market prices, and the home gardener who wishes the sweetest, the most solid and the most deliciously flavored melon, cannot do better than to get this one. It is a true Rocky Ford. It is free from deep ribs, has perfect netting and the ideal shape for shipping. It attains a good crating size and has all the requirements for a market melon. The flesh is green, with a thin golden lining next to the seed cavity. The thick, tender flesh is sweet and has a rich, luscious flavor. This melon is uniformly good and not like some varieties—good one season and tasteless the next. Of course, soil and weather conditions affect its quality, just as they do other sorts, but this one comes nearer to being always good than any cantaloupe we have ever seen. Its ripening habits are uniform. Practically every melon is of the same size.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

214—IDEAL ROCKYFORD.—The Rockyford strain of melons has become very popular in the past few years and to meet this demand, we have selected what we consider the best of the Rockyfords to represent our ideal of this type. Then we have the seed stock grown in one of the best producing sections of the world by a man who has made a lifetime study of this particular kind of seed. Thus when we named this our Ideal, it became more than a name, because it represents the best that we can give in the Rockyford type of melon. It is not extra early but of the main crop, producing about two weeks later than our First-On-The-Market, which is the best of the Early Rockyfords. The Ideal Rockyford is of medium size, uniform shape, moderately ribbed and covered with heavy netting. The flesh is thick with only a small seed cavity, of a green at the skin, shading to a thin orange lining at the seed. We consider it one of the sweetest and best melons.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

MOST PROFITABLE MELON

Mr. J. F. Stephens, the largest melon grower in southern Virginia, has used our First-On-The-Market melon since the first year it was introduced and since the second year, has used no other sort. Mr. Stephens says that this melon has made him more money than any he ever grew.

Cantaloupes

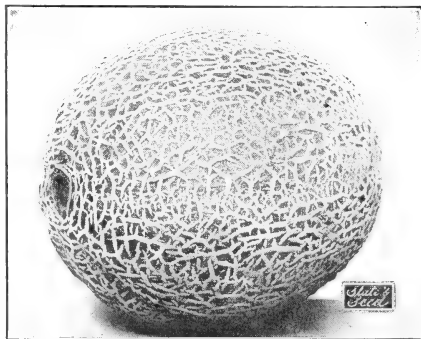
Cantaloupes are very tender and should not be planted in the open ground until the weather becomes warm. However, extra early crops may be produced by starting the seed in trays, window boxes or paper pots and resetting the plants. A light rich sand loam is the best soil. Hills should be prepared four feet apart each way. Chop a handful of manure or fertilizer into the top of each hill, and plant the seed six to ten in each hill, covering them one inch deep. After the first two or three leaves of the plant have taken on their shape, thin to three plants per hill. Give frequent shallow cultivation until the vines begin to spread over the hill, making further cultivation impossible.

206—FIRST-ON-THE-MARKET.—It is a salmon flesh melon of the Rockyford type, larger than the Rockyford and showing less ribs. Its shape is similar to the Rockyford but slightly less blunt at the ends. The netting is coarse and heavy. Its flesh is thick, spicy, tender, and very sweet and there are no other extra early melons that combine these good qualities. The vines are vigorous and productive and mature their fruit some two weeks earlier than the Rockyford. This melon has ideal size, good appearance, and real quality combined with extreme earliness, which make it the best extra early variety for either home or market. This introduction of ours fills a real need, because all of the very early melons offered in the past have been of very poor quality and when we saw that we had something as early as the earliest and as good as the Rockyford, we realized its importance. Any grower can build a steady patronage on this melon, because it is in demand throughout the season. There is no slump in the sales of First-On-The-Market when the Rockyfords come on the market. And for the home garden, we do not know of a better combination than this melon and Gold Lined Netted Rock. These two are the last words in high quality and give a succession throughout the season.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

210—HALES BEST.—This is a new melon that has attracted a great deal of attention from the Western melon growers. It is claimed that it is one of the most profitable varieties of modern times. The fruit is larger than a Rockyford but of the same general type. Flesh is a salmon color, sweet, spicy, and of far better quality than the average market melon.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Ideal Rockyford

216—LARGE HACKENSACK.—This is the largest of our cantaloupes and in every respect a good melon. Vines grow vigorous and are productive, bearing large, round melons that are slightly flat at the ends and covered with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. It is most too large for shipping but makes an ideal melon for local market and home use.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

208—HONEY ROCK.—This new melon is apparently a cross between Honey Dew and Rockyford. It resembles both and has many good qualities. It is early and productive with vigorous vines. The fruit is medium to large size slightly ribbed and thinly netted. The flesh seems to bear out its parentage, since it has the sweetness of the Honey Dew combined with the rich spicy flavor of the Rockyford. For home use, we think it is destined to become one of the leading melons.

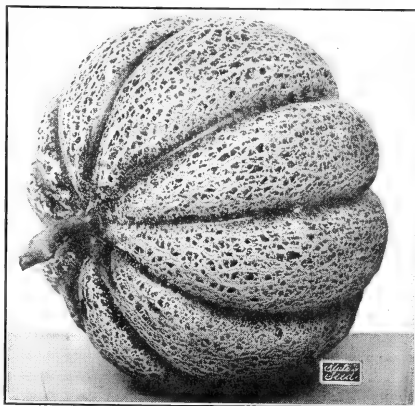
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

212—HONEY DEW MELON.—This is one of the most delicious of all melons. It is late in maturing and at least ninety days is required for its growth. Plant like cantaloupes and pull when the blossom end begins to get slightly soft. Can be stored and kept for a week or more before eating. The melons are large, rather long, and have a yellowish or creamy white smooth skin. The flesh is thick and has a rich sweet flavor such as you have never tasted in any other melon.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

205—PRIDE OF WISCONSIN.—This melon offers a wonderful combination of size and quality. It has been grown for several years by our local growers with excellent results. It seems to produce well under average conditions and makes some of the largest melons seen in this section. It is a cross on a member of the Honey Dew family and shows only coarse netting in a slick yellow skin but this gives it a most attractive appearance which easily catches the eye of any melon buyer. The melons are very large, deeply ribbed, round, with slightly pointed ends. The flesh is a rich salmon color, very thick, sweet and has a luscious spicy flavor. Our retail store has sold these melons in competition with the best that are produced in this section and much of our trade now calls for them by name. It is not an early sort but comes in after our First-On-The-Market has gone. One characteristic of this variety is that it keeps for a long time after being pulled. In fact the fruit attains its best some four or five days after being pulled from the vine. Pride of Wisconsin is too large to be a good shipper, but we can highly recommend it for home use and local market.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Large Hackensack Cantaloupe

SALMON FLESH VARIETIES

217—TIP TOP.—The fruit is rather large, well netted and uniformly ribbed, giving it good appearance. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful salmon color, very sweet and spicy. This melon is becoming very popular with our customers and we think those who have not tried it as yet will find it a good sort. It is one of the largest of the salmon fleshed varieties and its quality makes it a good melon for home use or for local markets.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

219—IMPERIAL No. 45.—This variety is highly mildew resistant. It has been bred for years to give melon growers a variety that would be immune to one of the melons deadliest enemies, mildew. It is out of the Honey Dew family but early maturing with pink flesh. The fruit is almost perfectly round, slightly netted, white skin, and almost no ribs. The flesh is of excellent quality, rich pink color, and sweet. The melons will keep for a long time after being fully vine ripened. The fruit is of medium size and is usually ripe in about 95 days, which makes it a desirable sort for the northern gardeners.

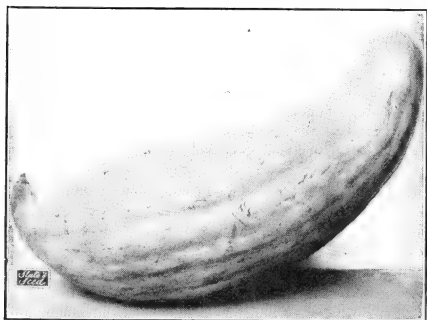
Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

218—HEARTS OF GOLD.—This is one of the sweetest and best flavored of the yellow fleshed melons. Sometime ago we asked one of our cantaloupe seed growers what kind of melons did he eat when he had all kinds at his disposal. He replied, "I always eat Hearts of Gold or Gold Lined Netted Rock if I can get them." This is a midseason or second early sort growing to about the same size as the Gold Lined Netted Rock and having very fine netting. The vines are especially hardy and vigorous. The melons have very thick sweet flesh of a bright salmon color.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

222—BANANA.—This is a long melon of novel appearance and a very good eating melon also. The fruit is very long, often measuring three feet in length, and very smooth yellow skin with practically no ribs. It resembles an enormous banana. The flesh is thin but of very good flavor, but nothing to compare with the other varieties in this respect.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Banana Muskmelon

Garden Peas

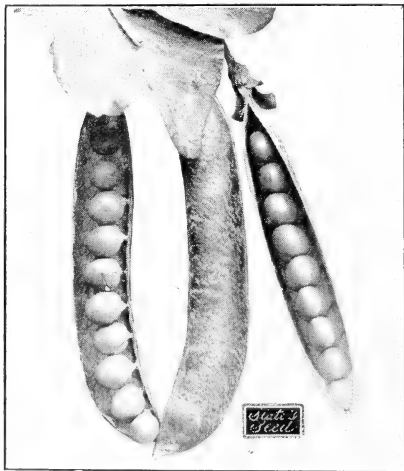
Sow very early in the spring in a light warm soil of only medium fertility. Rows should be three feet apart and seed should be drilled thickly, because peas bear better when thick. Cover early plantings one inch deep and late plantings two inches. Inoculating the seed with Nitragin will materially improve the yield and the quality of the peas. Give frequent shallow cultivation. The smooth seeded sorts may be planted earlier than the wrinkled kinds, but the wrinkled peas generally make sweeter, and more tender peas. The tall kinds always yield more than the dwarf, but must be supported.

62—SLATE'S EARLY CHAMPION.—This new pea was introduced by us in 1935 and it fills a long felt need for an extra early variety that will produce large peas and luxuriant vines. The seed are deep green, smooth, and can be planted as early as the Alaska. The vines grow taller and heavier than those of Alaska and it produces larger, longer pods than the Alaska. For a heavy yielding early smooth pea, Slate's Early Champion is an ideal sort. Equally as good for home or market. Its handsome long pods well filled with large green peas will give the grower excellent returns for his labor. Vines about 2½ feet tall, deep green color, with rank growth. Matures almost as early as Alaska.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

60—SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.—This is the best and earliest of the dwarf varieties. Though extremely early, it makes a vigorous growth of vines, which bear in abundance of large well filled pods. The vines grow about fifteen inches tall, are vigorous, and upright, needing no support. These bear a profusion of large pods three inches or more in length and well filled with tender sweet peas. In quality, none of the smooth seeded varieties can compare with this one. Its robust nature will permit of early planting but it is equally as good for main crop and late use. For the gardener who wishes to make the finest of peas without having the trouble of staking the vines, no better sort can be found than this.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.



Slate's Early Champion



Slate's Extra Early Peas

66—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest, hardest and most productive variety in this class. It is a smooth pea; therefore, can be planted earlier than the wrinkled sorts. Grows a strong, vigorous vine of a light green color, uniform in growth, and about thirty inches high. The seed are of medium size, of a light cream color, round and slightly dented. For your first planting, try this one.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

64—LAXTONIAN.—The most productive and one of the best of the dwarf peas. Vines grow about twenty inches tall and bear a good crop of long pods which are filled with large peas. Pods about three and one-half inches long and much larger than those of the average dwarf pea. Peas are of excellent quality and vines will continue to produce longer than those of other dwarf varieties.

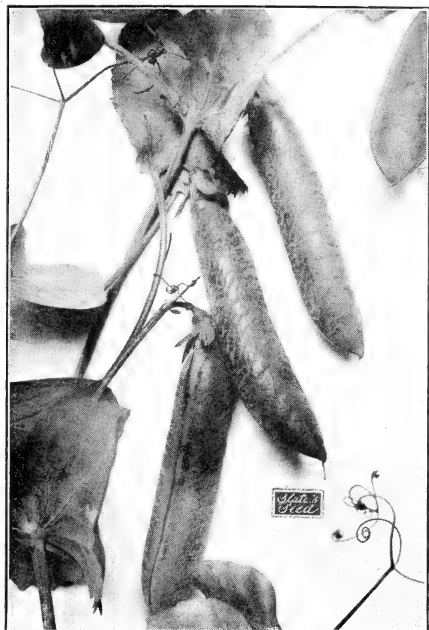
Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

65—DWARF GREY SUGAR.—This variety grows from sixteen to eighteen inches high and produces an abundance of very tender pods. It is one of the sweetest peas of all and can be used as a shell pea or cooked in the pods like snap beans. Being a dwarf variety it requires no support. These sugar peas are becoming more popular every year, because they are extremely hardy and will yield earlier than most of the other sorts. If pulled young and cooked in the pods, they make a delicious dish and add welcomed variety to the early spring diet.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

63—AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest of the dwarf sorts. Vines grow about twelve inches tall and bear a good crop of well filled pods of about two and one-half inches in length. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.



Earliest of All or Alaska Peas

68—GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—It is not an extra early sort, but its products are far above those of any other variety. The vines are hardy and grow to a height of about three feet. The pods are very large, straight and slightly rounded at the point, averaging about four inches in length. The seeds are large, wrinkled and of a cream color, tinged with green.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.

69—THOMAS LAXTON.—It is early, hardy, and very productive. More reliable than the Gradus. Vines grow to a height of about three feet and bear a heavy crop of large, straight pods about three inches long.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.

73—WHITE MARROWFAT.—The largest and most prolific of peas. The vines grow tall, about four feet and have a dense foliage. The pods are from five to seven inches long and filled with large, round peas. It is a late variety, producing well into the summer long after other sorts have gone. The peas if taken young are of good quality and when left to mature make an excellent soup.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

74—TELEPHONE.—This variety has been in cultivation for a long time but still stands supreme as a late pea of the best quality. The vines grow very tall, four to five feet. The foliage is abundant with large green leaves. The pods are produced in enormous quantities all the way up the vines, which gives it a long season and a better yield than any other sort. The unusually large long, pods, five inches or more, are crowded with large deep green peas which are tender and sweet.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.

70—EARLIEST OF ALL OR ALASKA.—This is the most popular pea that we handle. It is the earliest variety known and can be planted in the fall or mid-winter in the South. The vines attain a height of about two feet and bear pods of two to three inches long. Peas very small and deep green with an excellent flavor. It is not such a heavy producer as some others but its quality and earliness have won it great popularity. We advise home gardeners to plant this for first crop, Suttons Excelsior second, and Laxtonian third. These will give a succession throughout the season.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

61—LARGE PODDED ALASKA.—This is identical to the early Alaska except that the vines grow taller and produces longer pods. Matures about two weeks later than the early variety but gives a much larger yield of medium size deep green peas. It is a smooth seeded sort that will stand early planting.

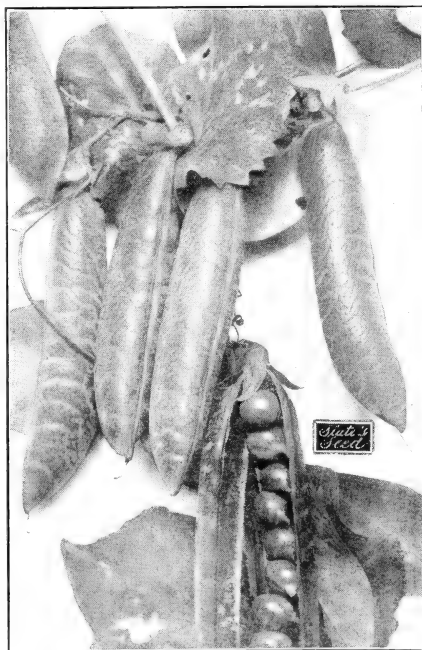
Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid.

71—LAXTON'S PROGRESS.—A very superior strain of the Hundred Fold which has been developed especially for market gardeners but its fine appearance and good quality will make it a favorite of home gardeners also. The vine growth is from fifteen to eighteen inches tall and they are filled with deep green pods of about four inches in length. The peas when dry are wrinkled but in the green stage are large, very sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.

72—ALDERMAN.—A fine, vigorous grower of the Telephone strain. Vines grow to about four feet and are very productive. Pods are long and well filled with large peas of the very best quality. Seed wrinkled and of a light green color.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid.



Telephone Peas

Onion Seed

Onions are very heavy feeders and require rich land. Use stable manure liberally and some commercial fertilizer containing a good portion of Potash. Prepare drills thirty inches apart and one inch deep. Sow seed thinly and cover with fine soil. Later, thin plants to stand from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Seed may be started in hotbed or cold frame if desired and seedlings transplanted when large enough to move. When doing this the tips of the foliage should be clipped off. Seeding may be done in the fall or very early in the spring. It is a hardy crop and cold weather will not injure it much.

244—WHITE SWEET SPANISH.—This is one of the finest of the mild white onions. The flesh is very crisp, tender with a mild flavor. In the South, it can be used for an early spring onion by planting in the fall. It is a globe shape with pearly white skin.

Pkt. 15c, oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$9.00, postpaid.

245—WHITE SILVERSKIN.—Makes large white onions of mild flavor and very good keeping qualities and as a main crop variety, we highly recommend it for both home and market growers.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

246—PRIZETAKER.—A large Spanish onion noted for its heavy yield and mild flavor. Skin yellowish brown but flesh white and sweet.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

247—YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—A large globe shape onion of real value for storing for winter use. It ranks as one of the best keepers. Bulbs are large, round, yellow skin, with crisp, mild flesh.

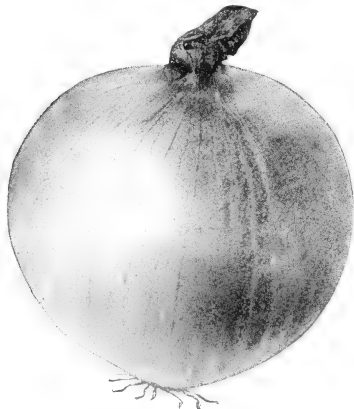
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

248—LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The bulbs are large, round, thick, and slightly flattened. The flesh is just pungent enough to make it desirable and of a purplish white color. Yields an enormous crop, and is a good keeper.

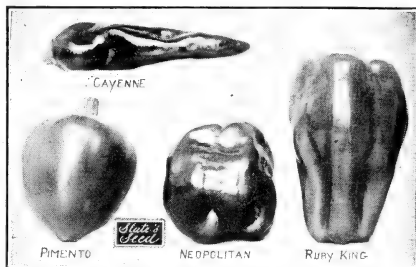
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Onion Sets

Both spring and fall, we carry a complete line of onion sets. This is the easiest way of growing onions and some excellent varieties like Yellow Potato and White Potato onions do not make seed at all. Turn to the field seed price list in the back of this book and you will find prices on onion sets.



Yellow Danvers Onion



Peppers

Pepper is a tender plant requiring warm weather and the seed should not be planted until early summer. Sow in a cold frame or hotbed after warm weather comes and transplant as soon as large enough to well prepared rows three feet apart setting plants eighteen inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

265—PERFECTION PIMENTO.—This makes a most useful sort for home use. The large peppers can be used green or canned for winter. Fruit large, round, and running to a point at the blossom end. Turns a bright red as it matures.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

267—CALIFORNIA WONDER.—This new variety has won immediate popularity with market growers and canners because of its extremely thick mild flesh. The fruit is as large as Chinese Giant, thicker than that of any other variety, and of a very mild flavor. Both home and market growers will do well to try it.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

266—RUBY KING.—This is an early variety and one that is most in favor with both home and market growers. The plants grow large and vigorous and bear a wonderful crop of large, long bolls. The fruit is of mild flavor, a deep green color, and almost as large as that of the Chinese Giant. Its earliness and excellent quality make it one of the most desirable sweet peppers to be had.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

268—LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE.—A very large blunt nose pepper which has been a home garden favorite for years. Its fruit is large, or irregular shape and short. It is rather early and matures its fruit uniformly.

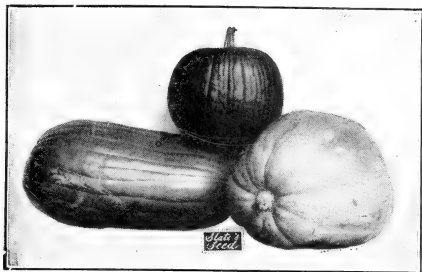
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

271—CHINESE GIANT.—This is the largest pepper in cultivation. Its plants grow strong and upright and are literally loaded with giant peppers. Fruit is about five inches across and about four to five inches long, with thick, mild flesh. It is a little later than the others but makes the best yield of any.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

73—LONG RED CAYENNE.—A fine bushy plant that is covered with small long red pods. It has a most pungent flavor and makes excellent dried peppers for seasoning.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Pumpkins

Pumpkins

Pumpkins may be planted in hills like water-melons or may be planted in the cornfield. They should be planted in the spring after warm weather comes and in a rich loam soil in hills six to eight feet apart. Cultivate like squash or melons until the vines begin to run.

275—KING OF MAMMOTHS.—Also known as Pot Iron, and is the largest pumpkin known to us. It is good for table use or makes an enormous yield of good stock feed. The fruit is very large, round, flattened at the ends, and has a smooth yellow skin and thick yellow flesh. If you want to grow prize-winning pumpkins for your fair, try this one.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.85, postpaid.

276—CONNECTICUT FIELD.—The standard field variety for stock feed. It makes a good yield of medium size pumpkins that are slightly ribbed, and have a smooth yellow skin with yellow flesh. In many sections it is considered best for making pumpkin pies.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

277—TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—In our estimation this is the most valuable home garden variety in cultivation. It makes a good yield of large fruits that are striped with gray and green, and of long or gourd shape. The flesh is thick, of a pure yellow color and has the excellent flavor of a good sweet potato. We consider it far better than the average sweet potato, because its flesh is very tender and free from the strings so often found in sweet potatoes, and when baked it cannot be distinguished from that of a potato. Further, a pumpkin is very easy to keep while a sweet potato is very difficult to keep.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

278—SLATE'S CROOKNECK CASHAW.—One of the best of table varieties. Its fruit is large, long, with crooked neck with yellowish skin which is striped in green. The flesh is thick, very tender, sweet, and of a flavor that will prove welcome on any table.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

279—SUGAR, or NEW ENGLAND PIE.—This is the variety that made pumpkin pie famous. Its fruit is of medium size, round, slightly flattened at the ends and of a golden yellow color. The flesh is thick, very sweet, tender, and has the delicious flavor for making pies. If you like real New England pumpkin pies, this variety will enable you to have them.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Radish

The essentials of radish culture are rich light soil, frequent cultivation, and applications of fertilizer to force its growth all possible. A radish that makes quick growth is never tough and hot. It is the ones that linger in the beds and do not grow that turn out such undesirable roots.

280—SLATE'S RED FORCING.—In this variety, we are offering both home and market growers a most valuable sort. It will mature edible roots in a very short while, make a small growth of tops, and small scarlet roots of round shape. The roots are smooth, free from side rootlets, of uniform size, bright scarlet skin with white flesh, and almost globe shape. The flesh is mild and sweet, crisp and tender. Any good radish must be grown rapidly, and if you take this forcing sort and hasten it to maturity, you will have your ideal of what a radish should be.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

281—SCARLET BUTTON.—An extra early round or globe shaped radish of bright scarlet. It is a good forcer with mild crisp white flesh. Excellent for either home or market.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

282—SCARLET TURNIP.—Round smooth roots of a bright scarlet tipped white makes this one of the most attractive of all radish. Extra early with small top growth.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

285—BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—Long slender roots which are of excellent quality, smooth, and of a bright scarlet color.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

284—LONG WHITE ICICLE.—One of the best of the long radishes. Roots long, smooth, pure white with crisp mild flesh.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

286—FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A quick growing radish used extensively for main crop planting. It is olive shape of medium size, scarlet with white shading at tip.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

287—CELESTIAL ROSE.—Large pink roots which are crisp and tender make this a most desirable radish. It is used extensively for fall and winter plantings.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.



French Breakfast Radish

Spinach

This is a crop that should form the basis of every early spring and late fall garden. Its greens are very valuable for certain mineral contents which have been found to be greatly needed in the human system. It is very easy to grow and makes a delicious dish. Sow seed early in the spring or in the fall in light drills about fifteen to twenty inches apart. Cover one-half inch deep and cultivate frequently. It will make greens in a very short while.

291—**BLOOMSDALE.**—A quick growing savoy leaf variety, popular with home and market growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

292—**WILT - RESISTANT BLOOMSDALE.**—Similar in growth to the above but bred for wilt resistance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

293—**NEW ZEALAND.**—A summer spinach that thrives in hot weather. Foliage thick and succulent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

292—**MUSTARD SPINACH.**—Quick growing, thick leaved. Makes excellent all-year greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Salsify

Sow the seed after danger of frost is past in a rich, light soil. Sow in drills thirty inches apart and about one inch deep. After the plants attain some size, thin from four to six inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, but never while it is wet with dew.

290—**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—This is the largest growing kind known, but its size in no way injures its quality. The roots grow to almost twice the size of those of any other variety, and will keep throughout the winter in the open ground. The flesh is free from strings, fine grained, and has a delicious flavor.

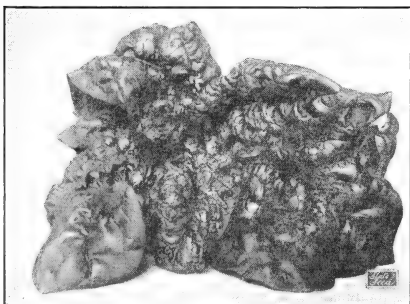
Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, postpaid.

Rhubarb

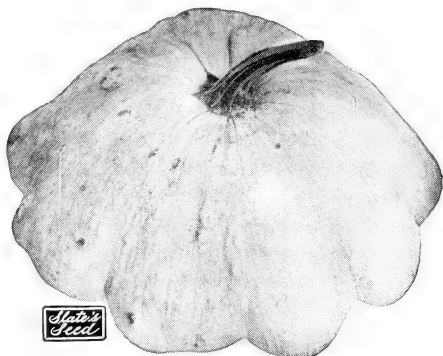
Sow seed very early in the spring in a hotbed and later transplant to a cold frame. In the fall reset to permanent bed, which has been dug deep and made very rich with manure. Rows should be five feet apart and plants should stand five feet apart in the row. Keep out weeds and top dress every spring with manure and the bed will last indefinitely.

289—**LINNAEUS.**—A large growing kind that makes excellent pies and sauce. Both leaves and stalks attain an immense size.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, postpaid.



Bloomsdale Spinach



Slate's Early White Bush Squash

Squash

A heavy sandy loam made very rich is ideal soil for squash. This is one of our most important vegetable crops and a small space properly cultivated will give an abundance of excellent food. The summer varieties should be pulled when very young and used or canned at once. The winter sorts should be left to mature and then stored in a cool dry place and used during the winter. Prepare large hills four to five feet apart each way and chop a handful of fertilizer into each. Then plant from five to eight seed one inch deep in each hill. Thin after the leaves form to two plants per hill and cultivate frequently.

295—**SLATE'S EARLY WHITE BUSH.**—This is the earliest squash in cultivation and one of the best for home or market. The vines are vigorous and productive and will bear for most of the summer. The fruit is of medium size, slightly scalloped, creamy white, meaty, and free from strings. It is a ready seller on all markets and its good qualities command a place in every home garden.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

296—**EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK.**—An extra early crookneck variety which is extensively grown by market gardeners. The fruit is from ten to fifteen inches long, of a golden yellow color, and is densely warted. It is very prolific and of unusually good quality.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

298—**BENNINGS WHITE BUSH.**—This new introduction has proved valuable to the market grower, because the young squash has a green tint that makes them very desirable. The fruit is slightly larger than the Early White Bush, not quite so distinctly scalloped, white with a clear green tint, and of excellent quality. It matures along with the early sort.

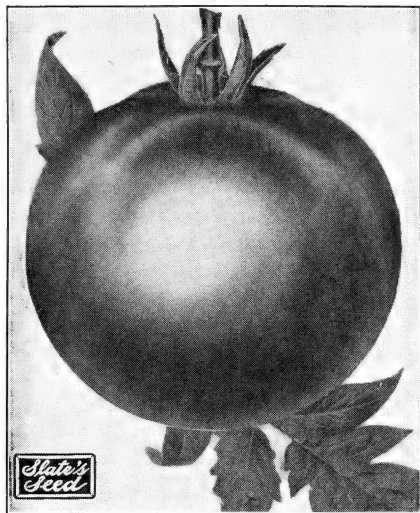
Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

297—**ACORN OR TABLE QUEEN.**—This is a winter squash which will prove very desirable even in the South. Matures early and bears fruits of four to five inches and acorn shaped. These squash when baked in halves with a little butter are delicious. Can be stored for winter use.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.35, postpaid.

301—**SELECT HUBBARD.**—Fruits, large, warted, dark green, good keeper and best of winter squash.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Marglobe Tomato

307—SLATE'S EXTRA EARLY PERFECTION. It is so early that it has been used successfully in the far South for shipping to Northern markets and does well for this purpose. This means that it must be very early, of smooth handsome appearance, with solid meaty flesh. The color is a purplish pink. This tomato is especially recommended for home and local market where its size and beauty are fully appreciated and its vigorous growth of vine and heavy yield will be welcomed. It stands the adverse conditions of early planting well and if properly cared for will bear well into the summer.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

305—SPARKS EARLIANA.—For years this has been a favorite with both home and market growers. It is one of the earliest tomatoes in cultivation and has many good points to deserve its wide use. The vines are hardy and productive and if kept free from disease and staked will produce throughout the season. The fruit is of medium size, very smooth, meaty, and of a rich scarlet color. It is thoroughly reliable for either home or local market.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

309—JUNE PINK.—The fruit is of medium size, handsome shape, and a bright pink color. It is slightly later than Earliana but earlier than most of the second early type. Makes a good yield of excellent tomatoes in time for early market or home use. It is one of the old varieties that has won a following that no new sort can take.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

318—PONDEROSA.—For the person who desires a large, meaty tomato there are few varieties that will meet this need. This we consider the best of the large tomatoes since it is not so inclined to grow tough and woody around the stem as the Brimmer. The fruit is very large, meaty, and contains but few seeds. The color is a bright purple red. The vines are stout and productive but should always be supported, because the large tomatoes are inclined to break the vines.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

Tomatoes

This is the most popular vegetable that grows and may be used in such a variety of ways that a continual supply should be made certain. The early kinds are always desirable because they come in at a time when they are most needed, but the main crop sorts give much larger and more meaty fruits for canning. Sow the early kinds very early in the spring in a hotbed or window box. When plants are about three inches high transplant to cold frame or larger box. This develops root growth and makes a stocky plant. After danger of frost is past, transplant to the garden in rows four feet apart and hills three feet apart. The soil should be light and rich. As the vines grow some support should be given them to hold the fruit off the ground. For main crop sow about two or three weeks after the first sowing and for late use, sow in May or June.

319—MARGLOBE.—This excellent wilt-resistant variety was developed from the old Globe tomato and has all of its good characteristics along with resistance to wilt and heavy producing qualities. Marglobe has become the standard canning tomato and is also one of the best sorts for main crop market and home use. The beautiful fruits are set in clusters of five to seven. Tomatoes are medium size to large, globe shape, smooth and of a rich scarlet color. Matures in about 114 days from seed.

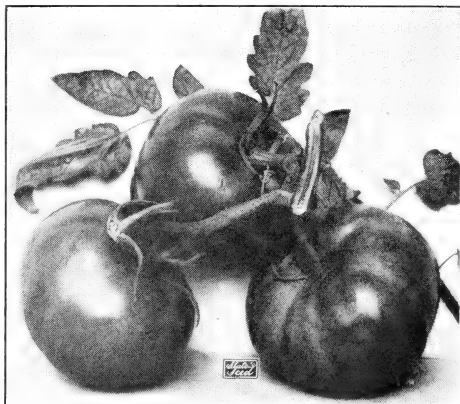
Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25, postpaid.

313—PRITCHARD, or SCARLET TOPPER.—Introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard in 1931 and has won a definite place in both home and market gardens. Matures in about 110 days with short, strong vines, bearing clusters of the bright scarlet fruit. Fruit is large to medium size, inclined towards the globe shape, smooth and of excellent quality. It is a heavy producer and the vines stand up well during production.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

315—BREAK O'DAY.—An extra early scarlet fruited sort that matures in 98 days from seed. It is just a few days later than Earliana and the large, smooth, round tomatoes never fail to command top market prices. Owing to its beauty and earliness this variety is now largely used for early market. However, it is equally as good for the home garden. Stands up well under adverse conditions and produces a heavy crop.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Ponderosa Tomato

312—BRIMMER.—This enormous tomato has won a host of friends in the South. If the vines are staked the fruit is even larger and runs smoother and more uniform in shape. The tomatoes are unusually large specimens, having been grown weighing two pounds. They are rather flat and curved and of a bright red color. The flesh is thick with small seed cavity. The flavor mild and free from acid. For the home garden and local market the Brimmer makes an excellent variety but it is too large for shipping or canning. Our strain of this seed is produced for us by the best tomato grower in America we believe and we have tested it in our trials for several years with ideal results. You will find Slate's Brimmer tomato like all other Slate's Seeds bred to produce results—not just to grow but to grow a better crop of finer vegetables. It has required three generations to build our business and we have done it by growing better seeds.

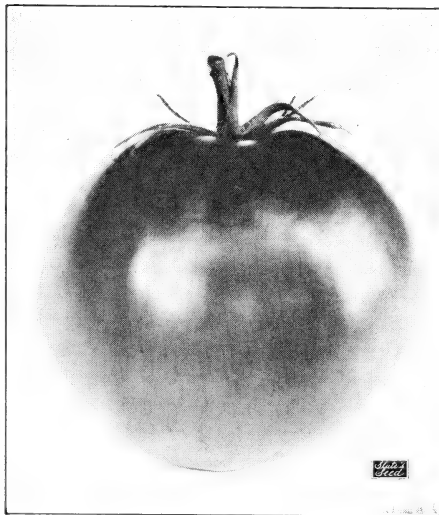
Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00, postpaid.

320—CHALKS EARLY JEWEL.—This is not a new variety but it is a safe bet in almost any kind of soil and the average victory gardener will find it just what he needs. Chalks Jewel is very early, maturing just a few days after Sparks Earliana and it has real quality combined with earliness. The fruit is almost globe shape, smooth and round with slightly flattened ends and a bright scarlet red color. The flesh is tender but firm and free from excess water. It will bear for a long time and make one of the best sorts for an all purpose tomato.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

311—SLATE'S NEW STONE.—This strain of Stone is noted for its medium size, solid fruit which is free from cracks and other imperfections, very meaty, and of delicious flavor. The tomatoes are almost round, slightly flattened, and of a bright scarlet color. The home or commercial canner should pay especial attention to this tomato and growers for the late market will find it the best sort, since its color and appearance command top prices. And likewise, the home gardener needs all of these good, characteristics in his tomatoes, though he may not can or sell them but he appreciates quality.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.



Oxheart Tomato



Slate's New Stone

306—OXHEART.—This variety has been in cultivation but a few years and has been recognized as a novelty of merit and a good tomato combined. The fruit is heart shaped, which does away with the cracks and rough surface found in flat varieties. The color is a bright red which combined with the novel shape makes a most attractive tomato. The flesh is thick and mild. It is worthwhile novelties such as this that make gardening a pleasure and we recommend to our customers that they give this tomato a trial.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

310—SLATE'S MATCHLESS TOMATO.—The fruit is large, smooth, always of uniform size, cardinal red color, contains very few seed, and has a thick, meaty flesh which has a mild luscious flavor. For home use it cannot be equalled, and canners will find it a profitable variety to grow.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

308—BEEFSTEAK.—Large red meaty fruit containing but little acid. Main crop and productive.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 65c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

317—BONNY BEST.—Nothing new or fancy but just a real good all purpose tomato. It is medium early, vigorous grower that produces well. The fruit is round, slightly flattened at the ends, smooth and of a scarlet red color. The flesh is bright red and firm making it good for canning or market. Its quality will appeal to every grower whether home or commercial.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

321—DWARF STONE.—An excellent red tomato growing on a dwarf compact vine. Fruits large, smooth.

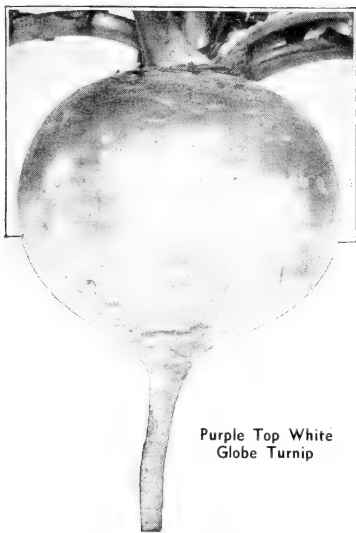
Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

322—GOLDEN QUEEN.—Large smooth fruit of light yellow. Smooth and free from acid.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

323—YELLOW PEAR.—A mild excellent flavored small fruit for preserving and pickling.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, postpaid.



Purple Top White
Globe Turnip

Feed Everything You Grow

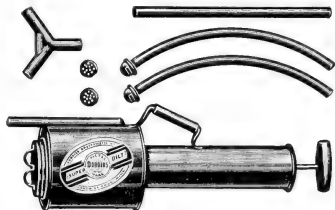
with this complete,
balanced diet

VIGORO
Complete plant food



Vigoro is a scientifically prepared fertilizer containing all of the elements needed by plants. Thus it can be used in much smaller quantities and will give far better results than stable manure or ordinary fertilizers. Owing to the balanced ration supplied in Vigoro the flowers are more beautiful and healthy, the vegetables produce finer specimens and ripen to perfection, the lawn stays green and does not die out, and the shrubs thrive and prove a joy to the owner. Vigoro is essentially a fertilizer for the gardener who wants to grow the best. It may cost a little more per hundred pounds, but it contains more plant food, so does not have to be used so heavily as ordinary fertilizers and in the end Vigoro is the cheapest fertilizer you can get.

Price—5 lbs. 75c, 25 lbs. \$1.95, postpaid to Virginia and North Carolina points. Or 5 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.00, by freight.



GARDEN DUSTERS

These efficient little dusters come in two sizes. One for small garden use and a larger size for field or large garden use. They will easily spread any dry insecticide.

Prices will be quoted on request, if we can supply these dusters.

Turnips

Turnip seed may be sowed in the early spring or fall. The soil should be very rich, well pulverized, and the seed should not be covered more than one-half inch deep. It is better to sow just after a good rain when the soil has sufficient moisture in it to assure germination. Use one ounce of seed to every one hundred square feet or three to five pounds per acre.

332—**EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—Round flat with purple top. Excellent early turnip for spring or fall.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

337—**PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.**—Both a foliage and a good root variety. Early, round, flat.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

338—**EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.**—Excellent for greens and has round, flat, white root.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

330—**MAMMOTH RED TOP GLOBE.**—Very large globe shaped turnip of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

331—**PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—The most popular of all turnips. Excellent table variety.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

333—**LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.**—Excellent keeping sort for winter use. Globe shape white roots.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

334—**POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.**—Large variety, used extensively for stock feeding. Heavy yielder.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

335—**WHITE COWHORN.**—Long white roots with green tops. A popular sort in certain sections.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

336—**WHITE EGG.**—Medium size pure white roots, egg shaped. Excellent table variety.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

339—**PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.**—A large yellow turnip with purple top. Excellent yield of tops.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

340—**LARGE AMBER GLOBE.**—The largest of the yellow turnips. Good for table or stock.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

341—**PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA.**—The sweetest of all turnips and greatly relished for table use.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

342—**SEVEN TOP.**—The leading variety for greens.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

343—**SOUTHERN PRIZE.**—A popular variety for greens and makes a small root.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

344—**SHOGGIN.**—This is a Japanese variety which makes an upright growth of tops and will give greens in hot weather where insects damage other sorts. While it is grown principally for its tops, it makes a medium size root of good quality.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

AUTUMN SEED LIST

Write us about August 1st for our prices on all fall goods such as Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus and other Dutch bulbs. Farm crop seeds such as clovers, barley, rye, oats, vetch or anything sowed on the farm in the fall. We will be glad to mail you our list and feel certain that you will find our prices reasonable.

What I Would Plant



FOR CUTFLOWERS

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Asters
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Dianthus
Gladioli
Larkspur
Lupins

Lathyrus
Marigold
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Pansy
Phlox
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Tuberose
Verbena
Zinnia

FOR CONSTANT BLOOMING



Ageratum
Alyssum
Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Balsam
Bellis
Calliopsis
Delphinium
Four o'Clock

Kochia
Myosotis
Morning Glories
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Salvia
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Sunflower
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY SUMMER FLOWERS

Bellis
Calendula
Centaurea
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Four o'Clock
Hollyhocks

Myosotis
Pansy
Petunia
Poppy
Shasta Daisy
Sweet William
Sweet Peas



FOR MID-SUMMER FLOWERS

Abutilon
Ageratum
Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Aster
Balsam
Bellis
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Cherisanthus

Clarkia
Annual
Chrysanthemum
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Four o'Clock
Hibiscus
Hollyhocks
Larkspur
Lobelia
Marigold

Mignonette
Myosotis
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Shasta Daisy
Stocks
Verbena
Sweet William
Zinnia

FOR AUTUMN FLOWERS



Acroclinium
Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Bellis
Celosia
Chrysanthemum
Coleus
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Four o'Clock

Geranium
Helichrysum
Kochia
Marigold
Nasturtium
Pansy
Petunia
Salvia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR HARDY PERENNIALS

Anchusa
Asters (hardy)
Buddleys
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Dianthus
Barbatus

Dianthus
Plumarias
Gaillardia
Heliothis
Hibiscus
Iris
Myosotis
See List for Others

Phlox
Rudbeckia
Shasta Daisy
Sweet William
Tritoma
Veronica
Violet

FOR TALL BACKGROUNDS OR SCREENS

Celosia Cristata—4 ft.
Cosmos—6 to 10 ft.
Dahlia—3 to 5 ft.
Tithonia

Grasses
Hollyhocks—4 to 8 ft.
Reticus—10 to 15 ft.
Sunflower—4 to 10 ft.

FOR LOW BORDER PLANTS

Alyssum
Bellis
Browallia
Brachycome
Eschscholtzia
Godetia
Lobelia
Nasturtium
Oxalis
Verbena

FOR POT PLANTS AND THE WINDOW BOX

Abutilon
Ageratum
Alyssum
Begonia
Bellis
Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Coleus
Chrysanthemum
Datura

Feverfew
Geranium
Heliotrope
Ice Plant
Jerusalem
Cherry
Kochia
Lantana
Lobelia
Mimosa
Mignonette

Myosotis
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Oxalis
Petunia
Primula
Tuberose
Verbena
Vinca

FOR TALL BORDER PLANTS

Abutilon
Balsam
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Coleus
Four o'Clock
Tuberose

FOR SHADY PLACES

Alyssum
Asters
Aquilegia
Clarkia
Coleus
Digitalis
Godetia

Hemerocallis
Hibiscus
Lily-of-the-Valley
Myosotis
Pansy
Tritoma
Veronica
Violet

FOR CLIMBERS TO COVER FENCE OR TRELLIS

Adlumia
Balloon Vine
Balsam Apple
Balsam Pear
Cypress Vine

Cobea Scandens
Hop Vine
Lathyrus
Latifolius
Sweet Peas

Moonflower





Alyssum

Acroclinium

Aquilegia

Slate's Flower Seed

In the following pages we offer what we believe to be the most select list of flowers obtainable. Many obsolete and undesirable kinds have been eliminated and novelties and better varieties substituted. We make trials of our flower seed yearly and are always experimenting with novelties. Thus we are able to get first hand information as to the value of varieties offered us.

In listing such a great number of varieties, we have been forced to condense the information as much as possible. To aid us in this, we employ the following symbols:

H—Hardy	O—Annuals
HH—Half Hardy	X—Biennials
T—Tender	#—Perennials

Cultural Directions are given on each packet of seed for the specific flower contained therein. Further, we have a leaflet, "How to Grow Flowers," giving many valuable hints on the general care of the flower garden and mentioning the requirements of some of the most popular flowers. As a general rule for all flowers, the following is good: Sow all Hardy flowers early in the spring, even before frosts are over. Sow the Half Hardy about the time of the last frost. And the Tender sorts after frost is over and warm weather has come. The Half Hardy and Tender plants in northern latitudes will do better if started indoors in boxes and transplanted. And in the South the Tender plants should be started thus. A light rich loam soil is always best for flowers. Manure used liberally is a great help. Cover the seed to three times their greatest size and use only well pulverized soil for covering. To produce perfection in blooms, an abundance of water is essential.

All flower seed are quoted Postpaid.

ACROCLINIUM (HO 24 in.)

1001—Double Mixed.—This is one of the best of the Everlastings and makes excellent driel bouquets. Cut when the blooms reach perfection and hang in a cool, shady place with the heads down. Easily grown. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AGERATUM (HO 18 in.)

Ageratum makes one of the best of bedding annuals and especially for large beds. It blooms in a short while from seed and continues until frost. We do not know of any plant that will give such a show for so little money and effort. Ageratums do well on almost any soil and may be seeded in the open ground or started in beds and transplanted.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.
1004—Little Dorrit, Dwarf Blue......	.10	.40
Althea Rosea. See Hollyhocks.		

ALYSSUM (HO 8 in.)

The easy culture and free blooming habit of this popular old flower makes it still one of the most desirable. There is hardly a flower garden that does not have its alyssum borders. Seed may be started outdoors after frost is over and the plants will be in bloom in a short while. The perennial kind (Saxatile) should be started very early in the spring or in the early fall.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.
1006—Little Gem, Dwarf White......	.10	.25
1007—Carpet of Snow, White.....	.10	.30
1009—Saxatile, Yellow, Perennial......	.10	.30

ANCHUSA (H# 4 ft.)

1010—Italica.—An excellent hardy blue perennial that blooms the first year from seed and will grow anywhere. Small flowers are borne on tall heads. Color a Forget-Me-Not blue. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

AQUILEGIA (H# 30 in.)

1025—Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids.—This is an exceptionally fine strain of the long spurred columbine. No more hardy nor popular flower can be found than the old-fashioned columbine and in this selection the best colors are presented. Sow outdoors or in beds in early spring or late summer. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM (HX 10 to 24 in.)

There is no flower of easy culture that will prove more graceful and useful than these Snapdragons. In the North, they are best handled as annuals, but from Virginia south, they will often live through the winter and bear the second year. For early blooms start seed in a protected bed in March and transplant as soon as heavy frosts are over. They begin to bloom in the early summer and last until cold weather. For best results, pinch the buds from the young plants and make them spread. Colors covering some of the most rare and vivid combinations are to be seen. We offer a very select mixture of the Tall Mammoth Flowered family, also named sorts in the Tall Large Flowering.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.
1017—Tall Rust Resistant, Mixed......	.20	.60
1023—Finest Mixed......	.20	.60

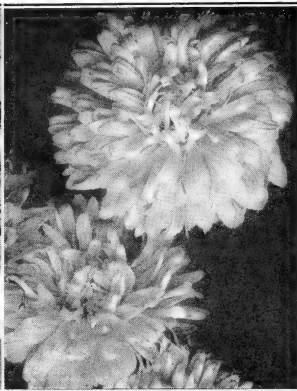
AMARANTHUS (HO 10 in.)

1011—Pygmy Torch.—This bright bedding plant will thrive in any rich sunny location with almost no attention and will prove a sensation in color. Sow the seed in the open ground after frost and give light covering. Later thin plants to six to ten inches apart and keep the weeds out. The dwarf plants only grow about ten inches tall and bear bushy heads of flaming red.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Antirrhinum



Aster, Crego Giant



Aster, Late Branching

SLATE'S ASTERS

WILT RESISTANT STRAINS are being offered exclusively, because the aster wilt has become so general that no garden is safe from it. To produce wilt resistant strains of aster seed, the plants have to be grown on land infested with wilt fungi. By this method of breeding, it is now possible to obtain asters in spite of the destructive wilt. We have discontinued all common strains of asters and gone to the wilt resistant as an additional protection to our customers. We list below the most popular of the Florists cutflower varieties in several families that will give a succession of blooms in a wide range of colors from strains bred to resist wilt and produce long stem blossoms.

IMPROVED QUEEN OF THE MARKET WILT RESISTANT
(Blooms in Early August)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1030—White	\$.10	\$ 1.20
1031—Light Blue .....	.10	1.20
1032—Crimson .....	.10	1.20
1033—Azure Blue .....	.10	1.20
1034—Flesh Pink .....	.10	1.20
1035—Purple or Dark Blue.....	.10	1.20
1036—All colors Mixed.....	.10	1.20

IMPROVED CREGO GIANTS WILT RESISTANT
(Blooms in mid August)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1048—Azure Blue	\$.10	\$ 1.40
1049—Blue Flame, New bright navy blue.....	.10	1.40
1050—Deep Rose .....	.10	1.40
1052—Dark Blue .....	.10	1.40
1053—Crimson .....	.10	1.40
1054—White .....	.10	1.40
1047—All colors Mixed.....	.10	1.40

AMERICAN BRANCHING WILT RESISTANT
(Blooms in early September)

	Pkt.	Oz.
1037—White	\$.10	\$ 1.40
1038—Shell Pink or Mary Semple.....	.10	1.40
1039—Crimson .....	.10	1.40
1040—Lavender Queen, New Orchid.....	.15	1.80
1041—Purple .....	.10	1.40
1043—All colors Mixed.....	.10	1.40

SPECIAL FLORISTS VARIETIES

1056—Heart of France.—Rich dark red flowers produced on plants 18 to 24 inches tall. Wilt resistant, blooming in late August.

Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 75c.

1058—Balls Deep Rose.—Bright deep rose, 3 ft. tall, mid-August wilt resistant.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

1078—Balls Purple.—Wilt resistant. Bright deep purple flowers produced in mid-August on plants 3 ft. high.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 45c.

1079—Balls Late White.—Tall plants 3 feet high of branching habit covered with large pure white blossoms. Mid-September. Wilt resistant.

Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 60c.

1090—Balls Early White.—Blooms August-September. Plants 2 to 2½ ft., wilt resistant, branching. White blossoms, crested.

Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 60c.

1091—Balls Phlox Pink.—Wilt resistant plants, 3 feet, branching. Blooms in September in clear light rose pink.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 50c.

ABRONIA, Sand Verbena (HO 10 in.)

1026—Umbellata Rosea.—This quick growing trailing plant has a number of uses. It can be used for baskets, porch boxes, rock garden, or sunny beds. It is easily grown and thrives in poor soil and full sunlight. Sow in the open ground after warm weather comes. Flowers of a rosy lilac color.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

AFRICAN DAISY, Dimorphotheca (HO 12 in.)

These dainty flowers are very useful for cutting, border plants, or the rock garden. They grow about twelve inches tall and bear a profusion of bright daisy like flowers on stems six to eight inches long. They bloom in a short while from seed and last practically all summer. Seed may be sowed in the open ground after warm weather comes. Does best in a sunny location.

1060—Golden West.—A bright buttercup yellow with good stems and large flowers. An excellent cutflower sort.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 40c.

1061—Salmon Beauty.—A soft salmon tint over buff with a deep black center makes this a flower of unusual beauty. Its easy culture and beauty will please both amateur and professional.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 40c.

ASPARAGUS FERNS (T #)

1028—Plumosus Nanus.—This is the dwarf or upright growing fine lace fern and makes one of the best of house plants. It is easy to grow from seed and anyone can have an abundance of ferns at a small expense. Start in pots or boxes after warm weather comes.

Pkt. 10c.

1029—Sprengeri.—This is the rapid growing Maiden Hair fern which is so popular for stands and hanging baskets. Old plants attain an enormous size but may be divided when necessary.

Pkt. 10c.

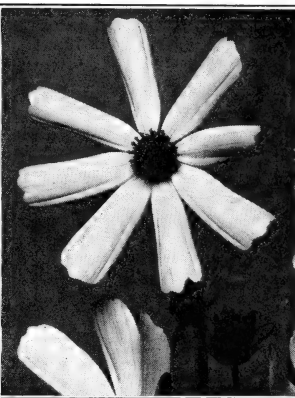
BALSAM (HO 8 to 20 in.)

Balsams are also known as Touch-me-Not's and are one of the oldest of our flowers. Yet in the Double Bushflowering, we have a new strain that is far more beautiful than the old sorts. Plant where they are to remain after danger of frost is over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1045—Double Camelia Flowered, Mixed	\$.10	\$.65



Chrysanthemum



Cosmos



Single Dahlia

CALENDULA (HO 12 to 18 in.)

There are few flowers that offer such a rich profusion of blooms for so little care. The new and highly bred varieties are gorgeous in color and form and very easy to grow. We are offering prize winning strains of this favorite flower from one of the best growers in this country. Even the most particular florist will find our stock highly satisfactory. The varieties listed below are the leading sorts used by the florist trade for cut flowers and we are confident that they will please any class of trade.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1063—Balls Lemon Queen, Golden Yellow, Deep center .....	.10	.75
1059—Balls, Gold, Large Deep Golden Yellow..	.10	.75

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS (HO 24 in.)

1065—Crown of Gold.—A remarkable cutflower and one of the easiest to grow. Flowers of pure golden yellow produced on long stems all summer. Thrives on almost all soils, and seed may be sowed in the open ground.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 20c.

CANDYTUFT (HO 12 in.)

Candytuft has long been one of our most important bedding annuals. It is easy to grow, blooms in a short time from seed, and can be seeded directly in the open ground where it is to remain. Sow the seed after danger of frost is past and give a light covering. In a few weeks time, you will have a mass of blossoms. Candytuft is also very desirable for window and porch boxes. Our special strain of Giant White is one of the finest of cutflower sorts and should be in every garden.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1066—Umbellata Rose .....	.10	\$.30
1067—Umbellata Lavender .....	.10	.30
1070—Umbellata Mixed .....	.10	.30

CANDYTUFT, Iberis Perennial (H# 12 in.)

These hardy plants are most desirable for the perennial border or bed. Their soft colors and beautifully shaped flower heads lend enchantment to any scene. The seed should be started in a seed bed in the spring and carried through the summer there. In the fall transfer to permanent positions where they will bloom the following spring.

	Pkt.
1057—Queen of Italy, Rosy Lilac.....	\$.10

CANNA (T# 3 to 6 ft.)

Cannas may be grown from seed started in a window box very early in the spring and will bloom the first year. There is always a novelty in growing them from seed because new varieties may appear in your plantings. Cut a notch in the seed and soak for twenty-four hours before planting.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1071—Bedding Mixed	\$.10	\$.70

CANTERBURY BELLS (HX 30 in.)

This is one of the most beautiful and showy of garden plants. In the South it can be treated as a hardy biennial but in the colder climates, it may die out in the winter. Sow the seed very early in the spring indoors and transplant after heavy frosts are over. Or sow seed in the summer for next spring's blooms. The single flowers are of much neater appearance than the doubles.

	Pk.	¼ Oz.
1073—Single Mixed	\$.10	\$.20
1075—New Annual, Mixed .....	.10	.25

CARNATION (HH# 18 in.)

The carnation has become one of the most popular flowers of America and the wide range of varieties makes them adaptable to many different uses. In the following list the Chabaud Everblooming are hardy perennials and suitable for bedding or border work. The Marguerites are best treated as annuals or if protected will live through the winter.

	Pkt.
1080—Chabaud Everblooming Mixed.....	\$.20
1081—Double Marguerites Mixed.....	.15

CENTAUREA (HO 24 in.)

The Centaureas come as a great boon to people having but little time to devote to flowers. Once sowed they will bloom for a long time and take care of themselves. The Cyanus and Imperialis make excellent cutflowers. The Gymnocarpa is a perennial border plant of great value.

	Pkt.	¼ Oz.
1084—Cyanus Double Mixed, Ragged Robin....	.10	\$.20
1082—Cyanus, Double Blue.....	.10	.20
1083—Cyanus, Double Rose.....	.10	.20
1085—Imperialis Mixed, Sweet Sultan.....	.10	.25
1086—Gymnocarpa, Perennial Dusty Miller....	.10	.25

1077—Jubilee Gem.—This is one of the finest of the new double cornflowers or centaureas. It is dwarf growth, about ten inches and bears a profusion of fully double, cornflower-blue flowers over a long period of time. Sow the seed in the open ground in early spring.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c, oz. \$1.25.

CELOSIA (HO 12 to 36 in.)

This old garden favorite has been improved until it offers some of the most unusual and strikingly beautiful of our annuals. They are easy to grow, vivid in color, and of great value both as garden decorations and cutflowers. The Lilliput, Firebrand will make a most vivid pot or window box plant. Start seed early and transplant or sow in open ground in early spring.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1087—Lilliput, Firbrand, New Dwarf.....	\$.15	—
1088—Plumosa Triumph of Exposition, Mixed....	.10	.60
1089—Cristata Dwarf Pres. Thiers, Crimson....	.10	1.60

CARDINAL CLIMBER (TO 25 ft.)

1076—Ipomoea Cardinalis.—This is one of the most popular of all climbers. Its foliage is fine and fern-like and the vines are covered with cardinal red flowers. Seed slow to germinate, so should be soaked before planting. Plant outdoors after warm weather comes.

Pkt. 10c,



Dianthus

Delphinium

Four o'Clock

CHRYSANTHEMUM (HO 24 in.)

The plants grow fast and are covered with dainty flowers in many forms and colors. If kept cut, they will bloom all summer. Seed may be started outdoors after frost is over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1093—Double Mixed	\$.10	\$.60
1095—Single Mixed .....	.10	.25

COREOPSIS (H# 3 ft.)

1105—Double Sunburst.—Large fully double golden yellow flowers are borne on long stems from sturdy plants. This early blooming coreopsis is a favorite with florists and will prove valuable in the home garden for cutflowers. It is a perennial but easily grown from seed.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.

COSMOS (HO 4 to 7 ft.)

One of the best summer and autumn cutflowers and also an excellent plant for all backgrounds or screens. The plants are robust and quick growing, with fine foliage. They bloom in late summer and autumn and make most desirable cutflowers.

LADY LENOX OR LATE FLOWERING

	Pkt.	Oz.
1110—Lady Lenox White.....	.10	.30
1111—Lady Lenox Pink.....	.10	.30
1112—Mammoth Late Crimson.....	.10	.30
1113—Lady Lenox Mixed.....	.10	.30

NOVELTIES

1114—Late Double Crested Mixed.....	.10	\$—
1117—Klondike Orange Flare, Vivid Orange....	.10	.50

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

DAHLIA (T# 3 to 4 ft.)

1116—Unwins Ideal Bedding Mixed.—This is a dwarf family of beautiful dahlias growing only 18 to 24 in. tall and bearing a profusion of double and semi-double blossoms the first year from seed. They make very desirable cutflowers or gorgeous beds. Start seed early in the spring in a bed and transplant to permanent location after warm weather comes.

Pkt. 20c, ¼ oz. 70c.

DELPHINIUM (H# 3 to 4 ft.)

There are few perennials that furnish so delicate and beautiful flowers as this. It is perfectly hardy and once established will last and grow better for years. The blossom spikes begin to appear in the early summer and continue to put out until cold weather. It makes one of the best of cutflowers or a good garden decoration.

	Pkt.	
1118—Cliveden Beauty, Delicate Light Blue.....	\$.20	
1119—Bellamosum, Rich Dark Blue.....	.20	
1120—Mixed, Beautiful Colors.....	.20	

DIGITALIS (H# 3 to 4 ft.)

1121—The Shirley Mixed.—This is the favorite old Foxglove that was so popular in our grandmother's garden. It is perfectly hardy and easy to grow but will not bloom the first year from seed unless started very early. The best plan is to sow seed one spring and transplant in the early fall for next spring flowers. Flowers of great substances are borne on tall spikes.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

DIANTHUS (HO 15 in.)

We all know and love these old fashioned pinks. They are among the most useful and desirable of the annuals and so very easy to grow. Sow the seed outdoors early in the spring in a good rich soil and you will have a wonderful show of bright colored flowers. It makes one of the best cutflowers for basket and table decorations.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1123—Salmon King, Rich Salmon Pink.....	\$.10	\$1.15
1124—Fireball, Double Fiery Red.....	.10	1.10
1126—Double Heddeggii Mixed.....	.10	.60
1127—Double Chinese Mixed, China Pinks.....	.10	.60

Dianthus Barbatus. See Sweet William.

Dusty Miller. See Centaurea Gymnocarpa.

English Daisy. See Bellis.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (HO 10 in.)

1130—Mixed Hybrids.—Commonly known as California Poppy; these bright flowers add a brilliant touch to any wild-flower garden or out-of-the-way spot. They require almost no attention and if seed are scattered about in the early spring they will bloom there and recede themselves from year to year.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (HH# 8 in.)

The tiny little flowers of the Myosotis have a never-ending charm. They bloom in a short while from seed and if given a moist shady place will last indefinitely. Good for shady window boxes.

1200—Alpestris, Blue	\$.20
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FOUR O'CLOCK (HO 24 in.)

1131—Mixed.—For massing against the foundations of a house or to make a bed, it is hard to find anything so inexpensive and easy to grow that will give the same results. Fine bushy plants with deep green foliage and literally covered with brilliant flowers of many colors may be obtained on almost any soil by sowing the seed after frost is over.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c.

Fox Glove. See Digitalis.

GERANIUM (T# 18 in.)

1132—Zonale Mixed.—The finest of bedding or pot geraniums can easily be grown from seed. Sow indoors early in the spring and transplant after warm weather comes. Plants grow rapidly and make fine large specimens by midsummer. Colors mostly in red and pink shades.

Pkt. 25c.



Heliotrope



Hibiscus



Hollyhock

GAILLARDIA (HO 18 in.)

No garden is complete without its Gaillardias. They are hardy, easy to grow and generally come back year after year. The blossoms are large and brightly colored in shades of red and yellow.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1133—The Dazzler, Large New Vivid Red.....	.10	\$1.25
1134—Lorieniana Double Mixed.....	.10	.60

GOURDS (HO Vine)

1136—Small Ornamental Mixed.—This is an excellent mixture of the finest of the small novelty gourds, giving a variety of colors as well as many different shapes. They are easy to grow. Plant in a light rich soil after warm weather comes and cultivate like squash.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

GILIA (HO 24 in.)

1135—Capitata, Thimble Flower.—Beautiful feathery foliage and lavender blue flowers make this one of the most desirable of annuals. Good cutflower.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

GYPSOPHILA (HO 25 in.)

This is one of the most useful of cutflowers for florists and those desiring to maintain a supply of home decorations. These miniature flowers are borne in abundance and are used to mix in with other cutflowers for vase and basket work. These annual forms succeed almost anywhere and will more than repay the effort required. Sow in the open ground after frost is over.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1142—Elgans Improved Convent Garden, White..	.10	\$.20
1143—Elgans Rosea Pink.....	.10	.45

HELICHRYSUM (HO 24 in.)

This is the popular strawflower that is grown for winter bouquets. They are easy to grow and will retain their brilliant colors if dried in the shade. Sow the seed in the open ground after warm weather comes. Cut when the blossoms have attained their perfection and hang in a shady place with the heads down.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1144—Salmon Queen, Salmon Pink.....	\$.10	\$.90
1145—Fireball, Rich Fiery Red.....	.10	.90
1146—Golden Ball, Golden Yellow.....	.10	.90
1147—Violet Queen, Royal Purple.....	.10	.90
1148—Mixed.....	.10	.75

HYACINTH or JACK BEAN (HO 10 ft.)

1150—Darkness.—This hardy, easily grown annual makes one of the best coverings for porches and trellises. It grows fast and makes a dense cover of ornamental foliage with practically no effort on the part of the gardener. Leaves dark purple with flowers of reddish purple. Plant after warm weather comes and cultivate like any other bean.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c.

HIBISCUS (HO 3 ft.)

1151—Giant Flowered Mixed.—These plants are easy to grow and make a good hedge or may be grouped about in the garden. The flowers are enormous in size and resemble a single hollyhock. Blooms practically all summer. Colors pink, red, and white.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 30c.

HOLLYHOCKS (H# 6 ft.)

The annual Hollyhocks will bloom the first year from seed if started early but the perennial (Chaters) variety should be started in the spring and transplanted the following fall to their permanent location. They like a stiff rather dry soil. For bordering the flower garden, there is nothing to take the place of the Hollyhock. They also make good hedges and screens.

Pkt. ¼ Oz.

1158—Chaters Double Mixed.....	\$.15	\$.50
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LARKSPUR (HO 5 ft.)

These old garden favorites have been bred and improved until today they are among our most beautiful flowers. Among all of the families of larkspur, the Giant Imperials rank first in size, form, and brilliance of their colors. These Giant Imperials of today look much like our best Delphiniums. They are important both as garden flowers and for cutting, being very much in demand by the best florists. Sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to remain and give frequent shallow cultivation. In the South, seed may be sowed in the fall and they will give early spring blossoms.

GIANT IMPERIAL

	Pkt.	Oz.
1162—Blue Bell, Azure Blue.....	\$.10	\$1.00
1163—Dazzler, Rich Scarlet Shaded Cinnabar...	.10	1.00
1166—Gloria, Deep Salmon Rose.....	.10	1.00
1167—Lilac Spire, A Beautiful Shade of Lilac...	.10	1.00
1168—Los Angeles, Bright Pink on Salmon.....	.10	1.00
1169—White King, Glistening White.....	.10	1.00
1170—Giant Imperial Mixed.....	.10	.80

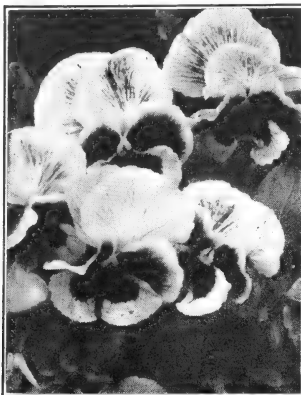
LINUM (HO 2 ft.)

The perennial flax plant furnishes the floral world with some of its daintiest flowers. Seed may be started outdoors early in the spring or they may be started in the summer for next spring's blooms. They are perfectly hardy and will come from year to year. Sow the annual kind outdoors in early spring.

Pkt. ¼ Oz.

1171—Perenne, Sky Blue, Perennial.....	\$.10	\$.30
1172—Grandiflorum Rubrum, Red, Annual.....	.10	.30

Marvel of Peru, See Four o'Clock.



Pansy



Ruffled Giant Petunia



White Phlox

LUPINS (HO 2 ft.)

The Lupins like a little shade and a light soil but otherwise their culture is simple. Sow the seed outdoors after hard frosts are over. They make the brightest of beds, borders, and rank as one of the most important of cutflowers. The flowers are pea shaped and come in the important colors. We offer the famous Hartwegii strain.

	Pk.	Oz.
1174—White	\$.10	\$.45
1175—Rose .....	.10	.45
1176—Light Blue .....	.10	.45
1177—Dark Blue .....	.10	.45
1178—Mixed .....	.10	.45

MARIGOLDS (HO 1 to 4 ft.)

No flower shows more improvement in recent years than these. From an old garden favorite to a nondescript plant and back to national popularity has been the history of Marigolds. In recent years there have been many outstanding improvements in this family of flowers and some of the most gorgeous blossoms obtainable now come from it—and without the characteristic odor. We have searched the lists of the best flower seed growers for the marigolds we offer below and know that you will find these flowers that will both surprise and delight you.

1195—Dwarf Gigantea Pot O'Gold.—The finest of the new Marigolds. It bears enormous flowers on good stems from plants only fifteen inches high. The flowers are sweet scented, four inches in diameter, full formed, and of a rich dazzling gold color. The plants are of compact growth making it an ideal bedder, early blooming, and robust. You will never know the best in Marigolds until you have tried this one.

Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1194—Gigantea Sunset Giants.—Produces enormous flowers on long stiff stems, in several shades of yellow. The flowers measure four to five inches across and are sweet scented and entirely suited for cutflowers and floral work. A few plants of Sunset Giants will make your garden the envy of the neighborhood.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1179—Yellow Supreme.—Plants 2 to 2½ ft. odorless, producing large carnation-like flowers of light yellow on long stems. This is not as new as some others but still one of the best of the Marigolds.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1196—Orange Sunset.—This fine variety belongs to the Gigantea class and resembles the Sunset Giants except the flowers are of a beautiful deep orange color. One of the best of the florists sorts and ideal for cutflowers anywhere.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1182—Tall Double Lemon Queen.—There true double African marigolds have been the standard for florists for years. Large lemon yellow, true double flowers on stiff stems are ideal for cutflowers.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

1181—Prince of Orange.—A tall double African marigold of robust habits. Flowers a rich orange color, true double, and long stems.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

1180—Guinea Gold.—A good cutflower of rich orange. Plants 2 to 2½ ft., carnation flowered type.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

1183—Early Dixie Sunshine.—A sensational variety for either florists or home gardeners. Early profuse bloomer with golden yellow flowers on long stems.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1191—Dwarf French Double Harmony Hybrids.—An excellent bedding plant giving a most striking color combination for the garden. Flowers 1¾ inch with crested centers, early and true doubles.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

1185—Dwarf French Single Mixed.—Especially desirable for bowls and places where small outflowers are needed. These dainty little flowers in rich colors should be in every garden.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE (HO 12 in.)

A dainty flower of surpassing fragrance and beauty and one that is valuable for bedding, for borders, or for window boxes. Seed may be sowed in the open ground after heavy frosts are over and they will bloom in a short while.

Pkt. Oz.

1189—Mixed \$.10 \$.40

Mirabilis, See Four o'Clock

Mole Plant, See Ricinus.

MOONFLOWER (TO 20 ft.)

1190—Mexicana Alba.—A very popular vine for covering porch or trellis. The leaves are large and furnish the best shade and at night the vines are covered with large white blossoms. The seed are very hard and should be notched and soaked before planting.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c.

1193—Heavenly Blue.—A new blue moonflower which flowers early in the season and continues all summer. Blossoms are an intense blue shaded lighter towards center. Does best in a dry sandy soil.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

MORNING GLORIES (HO 3 to 10 ft.)

1192—Scarlet O'Hara.—This new Gold Medal winner has a large flower some three to four inches across with a bright red color veined in delicate shades at the throat. It is one of the easiest to cultivate and will make a brilliant display on a trellis or staked plants.

Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.20.

Moss Rose, See Portulaca.

Morning Bride, See Scabiosa.

Myosotis, See Forget-Me-Not.

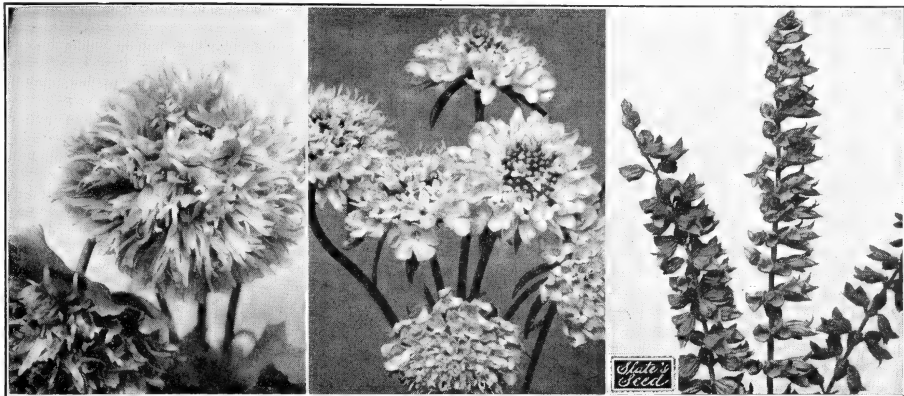
NASTURTIUM (HO 8 to 48 in.)

Even the amateur gardener can reap loads of blossoms from a bed of nasturtiums. It is a bright flower especially well adapted for table decorations. They like a rather dry and only moderately rich soil. Plant seed outdoors after frost is over and cover about one inch deep.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

1199—Dwarf Mixed, all sorts and colors. \$.10 \$.20 \$.75

1205—Tall Mixed10 .20 .65



Double Poppy

Scabiosa

Scarlet Sage, Salvia

PANSY (HO 6 in.)

We all know and love Pansies, and especially the fine large flowering strains. The delicate texture of a pansy blossom brings out to its fullest value the rich color combinations and gives us flowers whose charm is never dulled. Pansies are always at their best in mixtures, therefore we have selected some of the finest strains and offer these in mixtures. Our Engleman's Mixture, we believe to be the finest of the large flowering kinds. The Swiss Giants are famous the world over for their large flowers. Bugnots bring out the favorite blotches of the pansy to perfection. The Tufted or Violas are especially recommended for sowing on lawns or woodlots where they may become established. Pansies like a moist rich soil and should never be planted in hot locations. Seed may be started outdoors early in the spring but should be covered with canvas. Or they may be started indoors or in a cold frame and transplanted. Then they can be sowed from June to August and kept in a cold frame or protected spots for winter and early spring blooms.

Pkt.

1209—Trimardeau Giants Mixed	\$.30
1212—Bugnots Superb Blotched .....	.50

PETUNIA (HO 8 to 18 in.)

No other flower will bloom so constantly throughout the summer as the Petunia. For this reason it makes one of our best bedding and box plants. It begins to bloom soon after the plants come up and from then until frost is a mass of brilliant color. The Dwarf or Nana Erecta sorts are of dwarf upright growth and make good beds or box flowers. The bedding kinds are spreading in their growth and cover a lot of space. The Balcony type is one of the finest of the petunias and is especially desirable for window and porch boxes. They grow up for a while and then hang down giving a mass of blooms. The Ruffled Giants give some doubles and many fine fringed flowers. But no seed will produce much over 30 per cent doubles. However, from the doubles will come many fringed flowers and some of the finest of large singles. Petunias like full sunlight, are very expensive and hard to secure.

LARGE RUFFLED

The best of the large fringed or double petunias. These seed are very expensive and hard to secure.

Pkt.

1220—Ruffled Giants Mixed	\$.40
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PETUNIA

BEDDING TYPE

The tall growing general purpose Petunia of bright colors.

Pkt. ¼ Oz.

1225—Bedding Mixed	\$.10	\$.30
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PHLOX DRUMMONDI (HO 8 to 15 in.)

These annual phlox bloom all summer and make one of the most desirable of bedding and cutflower plants. As a mass, circle, or large bed, nothing is more showy than a lot of these mixed phlox. Seed may be started indoors or sowed in the open ground after heavy frosts are over.

1235—Gigantea New Art Shades.—This is a wonderful mixture of a new family of Phlox Drummondii. The plants grow from 8 to 12 inches tall and are covered with unusually large blossoms in a profusion of delicate colors. Like the other Phlox it will thrive in almost any sunny location but it has a longer blooming period and a wonderful color range in addition to the extra large blossoms.

Sold out.

Pincushion Flower, See Scabiosa.

POPPY (HO 12 to 30 in.)

No matter how common the Poppy gets, it will always retain its charm for flower lovers. Its brilliant colors and many different forms of flowers give it an endless variety. The annual varieties are easy to grow and require little attention. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. They cannot be transplanted. The perennial sorts should be sowed in the spring for the following year's blooms.

Pkt.

Oz.

1242—Double Shirley Mixed	\$.10	\$.40
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Ragged Robin, See Centaurea Cyanus.

Pot Marigold, See Calendula.

RICINUS (HHO 8 to 12 ft.)

1253—Zanzibariensis.—This is an ornamental foliage plant that lends a tropical air to any garden. It is also useful for tall backgrounds, borders, and for quick shade. Grows into a small tree on rich soil and has large leaves veined in red. Plant seed where plants are to remain after warm weather comes.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (HO 2 ft.)

This is an unusual flower and of simple culture, so it should be in every garden. The flowers are tubular and veined in many rich colors on a background of gold. It is a good cutflower and so unique and attractive in its colorings that every flower lover will admire it. Seed may be started early indoors or sowed outside after warm weather comes. We offer the famous Emperor strain of large trumpet kinds.

Pkt.

Oz.

1254—Crimson	\$.10	\$1.25
1255—Purple and Gold .....	.10	1.25
1256—Rose and Gold .....	.10	1.25
1257—Violet, Rich Purple .....	.10	1.25
1258—Mixed .....	.10	1



Sunflower, Stella

Sweet William

Curled and Crested Zinnia

SALVIA (HHO 2 to 3 ft.)

The Salvias or Scarlet Sages rank as one of our most important bedding plants. They make excellent tall borders for cannas and other tall flowers and also do well when bedded. A bed of these flowers is a flame of color from midsummer until frost. For best results start the seed in hotbeds or in boxes indoors and transplant when warm weather comes. The Farinacea is a perennial variety but will bloom the first year from seed.

	Pkt.	
1259—Splendens, Tall Scarlet Sage.....	\$.25	
1260—Bonfire, Dwarf Scarlet.....	.25	
1261—Farinacea, Perennial Lavender.....	.15	

SCABIOSA (HO 2 ft.)

Also known as Pincushion flower and Mourning Bride. The soft shades predominate in this popular annual and it makes one of the most desirable cutflowers. It is said that the blossoms of this plant attract more butterflies than any other, therefore it is invaluable as a garden flower. They are easy to grow and will bloom practically all summer.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1267—Giant Rosette, New rose and salmon....	\$.10	\$.75
1262—Yellow.....	.10	.50
1266—Mixed.....	.10	.50

Scarlet Sage. See Salvia.

SHASTA DAISY (H# 18 in.)

1100—Alaska.—We consider this one of the finest of the Shastas. It has a large flower with yellow center and pure white petals. These flowers are easy to grow and once started will last indefinitely. Sow seed at any time in the spring or summer and transplant in the fall to permanent position and they will bloom the second year.

Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 40c.

SUNFLOWER (HHO 3 to 8 ft.)

We all know these useful flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and are very valuable for garden decoration, cutting, and for screens or backgrounds.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1274—Mexican Sunflower, Tithonia, Large Orange Scarlet Flowers.....	\$.10	\$1.40
1275—Excelsior, Hybrids, Art Shades.....	.10	.45
1276—Red, Large Yellow and Red.....	.10	.25
1277—Double Chrysanthemum Flowered.....	.10	.25

STATICE (HO 2 ft.)

This easily grown annual has become very popular in recent years, because it is one of the best everlasting. It is a good cutflower and can be dried for winter use. Thrives in most any location and will prove a valuable addition to the garden. Sow in the open ground in the early spring.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1269—Sinuata, Kampf's Tall Blue.....	\$.10	\$.25
1268—Sinuata, Rose.....	.10	.25
1270—Sinuata, White.....	.10	.25

STOCKS (HO 18 in.)

Stocks with their fragrant rose-like flowers borne on a number of spikes to each plant, make a most valuable addition to the flower garden. For cutting there are few flowers better and they also make good beds, borders, or pot plants.

	Pkt.	¼ Oz.
1273—Ten Weeks Mixed.....	\$.10	\$.35

SWEET WILLIAM (H# 18 in.)

This flower that was so popular with our grandmothers is still a favorite in the hardy garden. Sweet Williams begin to bloom early in the spring and fill in a period when good cutflowers are hard to get. And when it comes to beauty and rich colors it is hard to find an equal. The seed are best sowed in the summer and transplanted in the fall to make blooming plants the following spring. But if started very early in the spring, they will bloom the first year.

	Pkt.	¼ Oz.
1295—Pink Beauty.....	\$.10	\$.50
1296—Scarlet Beauty.....	.10	.50
1297—Holborns Glory, Red, White Eye.....	.10	.50
1298—Double Mixed.....	.10	.40

SLATE'S SWEET PEAS

The Sweet Pea is the most popular of all annual flowers, and it is of such easy culture that even the inexperienced may expect wonderful results from them. In the South, early planting of Sweet Peas is necessary in order to get perfect blooms and in any climate early planting is advisable, because it prolongs the blooming season. The time for sowing is as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. Dig the soil deep and chop it into good working condition. Lay off rows 30 inches apart and eight inches deep. Cover the bottom of this trench with three inches of fine manure, on top of this two inches of soil, sow the seed in a thick drill, and cover with light soil, enough to fill the trench. A covering of boards, straw, or manure, should then be given as protection. Sweet Peas should always be planted thickly and not thinned.

1278—Early Flowering Mixed.—This is a select mixture of the early flowering kinds and can be depended upon to give a wide range of colors with many new and novel varieties in it. The early flowering sorts should be used in the extreme South at all times and in other sections where late plantings are made.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

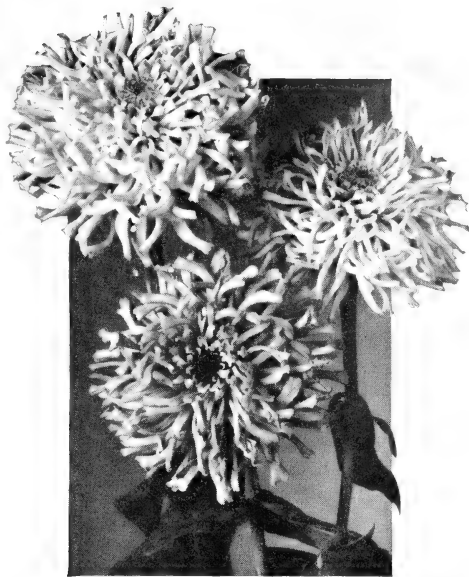
1292—Superb Spencers Mixed.—We take a great deal of pride in this mixture and have built a good trade upon it through its merits alone. These varieties are grown separately and mixed and the lot contains a wide range of sorts with almost every known color present. Further, in order to make our mixtures attractive, we put into it many novelties.

Pk. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

1293—Select Eckfords Mixed.—The Eckfords are a popular strain of the large flowering sweet peas and this mixture is composed of the finest named varieties mixed to give a full range of colors.

Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00, postpaid.

Perennial Sweet Peas. See Lathyrus Latfolius.



Fantasy, Mixed Zinnia

VERBENA (HO 12 in.)

A favorite bedding plant that may be perennial in the South but is best treated as an annual. Blooms in a short while from seed and may be sowed outdoors in the early spring. It will stand either full sun or partial shade and grows on almost any soil. Blooms all summer and makes a good plant for pots and window boxes.

1301—Beauty of Oxford Hybrids.—This strain of verbenas has become one of the most popular with florists on account of its rich colors, free blooming habit, and large flowers. This mixture runs from delicate pink to rose red.

Pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.
1304—Mayflower Pink .....	.10	1.25
1308—Mammoth Mixed .....	.15	.50

VINCA (TO 18 in.)

1310—Rosea Mixed.—These are valuable plants for foundation plantings or for garden use, because they have glossy green foliage and bright flowers in white, pink, and red, which are borne all summer. Seed may be started indoors or outdoors after warm weather comes.

Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.15.

WALLFLOWER (HO 18 in.)

1325—Early Wonder.—Blooming in 90 days from seed in a choice mixture of colors, this new strain of wallflower will prove most welcome to flower lovers. Easily grown and an excellent cutflower.

Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.

ZINNIA (HO 3 ft.)

For years we have prided ourselves upon our strains of Zinnias. After careful breeding, we are now able to offer some of the finest varieties of Zinnias ever known in the flower world. The Double Dahlia Flowered varieties offered below are the last word in Zinnias. These enormous flowers often measure six inches across and compare favorably to the best of the dahlias in every respect. Any gardener may well be proud of a bed of these. Then we have the Giant Double, which is a very superior strain of perfect flowers. For best results with Zinnias, sow them in a light rich soil as soon as the ground gets warm in the spring. Thin them to stand twelve inches apart and cultivate. Keep the flowers cut and they will bloom for a long time. Later sowing may be made in July.

DOUBLE DAHLIA FLOWERED STRAIN

	Pkt.	Oz.
1312—Exquisite, Light rose, deep center.....	.10	\$.85
1309—Eldorado, Salmon apricot.....	.10	.85
1313—Golden State, Yellow orange.....	.10	.85
1328—Dream, Deep rosy lavender.....	.10	.85
1326—Old Rose, Old rose shades.....	.10	.85
1314—Crimson Monarch, Deep crimson.....	.10	.85
1332—Oriole, Orange and gold bicolor.....	.10	.85
1333—Polar Bear, Large creamy white.....	.10	.85
1334—Purple Prince, Deep purple.....	.10	.85
1335—Scarlet Flame, Bright scarlet.....	.10	.85
1324—Double Dahlia Flowered Mixed.....	.10	.85

CALIFORNIA GIANT STRAIN

	Pkt.	Oz.
1316—Purity, The best white zinnia.....	\$.10	\$.85
1317—Daffodil, Canary yellow.....	.10	.85
1336—Rose Queen, Deep rose.....	.10	.85
1318—Brightness, Bright pink.....	.10	.85
1337—Orange King, Orange scarlet.....	.10	.85
1338—Miss Wilmott, Soft pink.....	.10	.85
1320—Violet Queen, Deep purple.....	.10	.85
1321—Salmon Queen, Salmon rose.....	.10	.85
1340—Grenadier, Bright red.....	.10	.85
1322—California Giant Double Mixed.....	.10	.85

SPECIAL MIXTURES

	Pkt.	Oz.
1330—Fantasy Mixture.—A most novel new strain that has just been introduced. The shaggy informal flowers are graceful and interesting. The color range covers the vivid as well as the pastels. For grace and beauty no zinnia can compare with this.....	\$.10	\$1.00
1331—Scabious Flowered.—A beautiful new strain that covers all of the colors and combines the grace and beauty of the Scabiosa in a well formed zinnia. Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall....	.10	1.40

DWARF LILLIPUT ZINNIAS

These are becoming the most popular of all zinnias. The plants grow 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. and bear a profusion of the small flowers. The colors of these are the most delicate of any zinnias and the form is perfect. No garden is complete without some of our Lilliputs which we have bred especially for Florists use.

	Pkt.	Oz.
1341—Canary Gem, Canary yellow.....	\$.10	\$.85
1342—Crimson Gem, Bright crimson.....	.10	.85
1343—Golden Gem, Golden Orange.....	.10	.85
1344—Purple Gem, Rich purple.....	.10	.85
1345—Rosebud, Rose pink.....	.10	.85
1346—Salmon Gem, Salmon rose.....	.10	.85
1347—Scarlet Gem, Bright scarlet.....	.10	.85
1348—Valencia, Burnt orange.....	.10	.85
1349—White Gem.....	.10	.85
1327—Lilliput Pastel Mixture.....	.10	.85



Scabious, Flowered Zinnia

Slate's Flower Bulbs

Caladium (Elephant Ear)

	Each	Doz.
5 to 7 inch Bulbs.....	\$.10	\$1.00
7 to 9 inch Bulbs.....	.15	1.50
9 to 11 inch Bulbs.....	.20	2.00
11 to 12 inch Bulbs.....	.25	2.50

Cannas

(Bronze foliage sorts marked*)

The canna is one of the most useful of flowers and one that lends itself well to any surroundings. It will be found in the stately grounds of the mansion or around the border of the lowly cottage. There is a place around every home that needs cannas and no other flower will fill this place so well as the canna. It is a flower that can be neglected for weeks without showing the neglect, or it can be given the best of attention and will repay you in its beauty. The canna's needs are simple. Give them a light soil into which a large quantity of manure has been dug. Beyond this it only requires sunlight and water. The dormant roots can be put out as soon as heavy frosts are over in the spring and should be started as early as possible. Plant them three to four inches deep.

Hungaria, 3½ ft., Light Pink.

City of Portland, 4 ft., Beautiful Pink.

Eureka, 4 ft., Pure White.

Fiery Cross, 4 ft., Fiery Scarlet.

Mrs. A. F. Conard, 3½ ft., Rose Pink.

***King Humbert**, 4 ft., Deep Orange Scarlet.

***Shenandoah**, 4 ft., Pink.

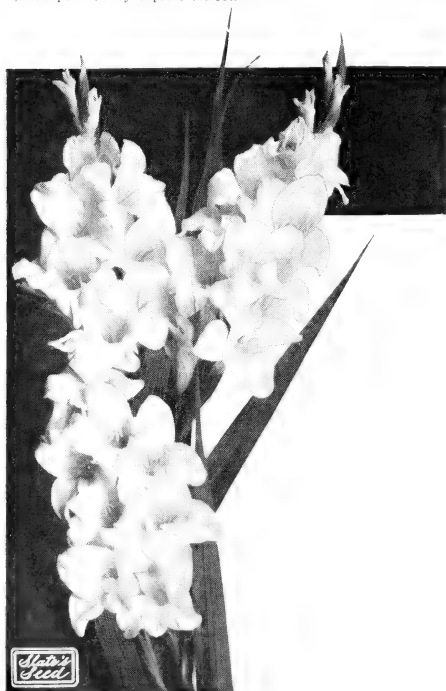
The President, 4 ft., large flower of Bright Red.

***Wyoming**, 6 ft., Deep Orange, Orchid Flowered.

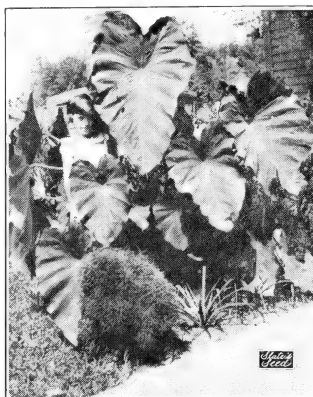
Yellow King Humbert, 5 ft., Yellow, blotched red.

A Mixture of Above Sorts.

Price of all varieties, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, postpaid. \$5.00 per 100 by express collect.



Gladiolus



Caladium

Dahlias

To grow good dahlias in the South, plant them early in March or April. The soil should be rich deep loam. Partial shade or some protection from the hot sun will help. To plant dahlias dig a hole about eight inches deep, set a stake to support the plant when you plant the root, cover with light rich soil and give plenty of water during the hot months. Our list of dahlias is not long and confusing. We have selected the best of the Decorative type to offer you. These varieties stand high in the esteem of the florists of the country and will make you flowers of which you will be proud. We offer a complete range of colors in varieties that will make immense flowers with good stems.

Avalon, Decorative, Canary Yellow.

Francis Lorocco, Decorative, Deep Golden Yellow.

Jersey Beauty, Decorative, Bright Pink with Long Stems.

Sagamore, Decorative, Rich Salmon Orange.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner, Decorative, Orchid or Mauve.

Jersey Beacon, Decorative, Fiery Scarlet.

Snowdrift, Decorative, White as Snow.

Pride of California, Decorative, Rich Deep Red.

Price of above named sorts: 25c each, 3 for 60c, 6 for \$1.10, or \$2.00 dozen, postpaid.

Gladioli

We are offering this year a select list of large bulbs in this wonderful flower so cheap that anyone can afford to make liberal plantings. The varieties listed below are recognized as among the finest of today and the list covers a good range of colors. The Gladiolus ranks as the most important cutflower and is easy to grow. Plant early in the spring in any good soil, setting bulbs three inches deep and six inches apart in the row. Give frequent shallow cultivation. When cut just as the first bud begins to open, the flower stalk will continue to bloom and keep for two weeks in water.

Flaming Sword, New Flame Red.

Golden Dream, Large Pure Yellow.

Minuet, Giant Lavender, Blue.

Giant Nymph, Large Bright Pink.

Maid of Orleans, An Enormous Flower of White.

Virginia, Flaming Scarlet.

Picardy, Salmon Pink.

Slate's Exhibition Mixture.

Price all sorts: 10c each, \$1.00 doz., \$7.00 per 100, postpaid.

Tuberose

No outdoor planting is complete without its Tuberoses. Their fragrance lends enchantment to any scene. The bulbs may be planted two to three inches deep among the perennial border, in a bed of annuals, or in a garden row to themselves. They throw tall spikes about four feet high and covered with white double flowers whose fragrance cannot be equalled.

Price, 10c each, 80c doz., \$5.00 per 100, postpaid.

GREENTOX**NON-POISONOUS LIQUID SPRAY**

Greentox is a Rotenone combination, non-poisonous to humans and animals but very effective control for bean beetles, aphids and similar insects. For those having a wet sprayer, it will make one of the best all round sprays for the garden. One ounce makes two gallons of spray. One pint makes 32 gallons of spray. It is easily mixed and can be shipped by mail.

1 Oz. Bottle.....	\$.35 Postpaid
6 Oz. Bottle.....	1.00 Postpaid
1 Pt. Bottle.....	2.25 Postpaid
1 Qt. Bottle.....	3.50 Postpaid

CROTOX**SAVES CORN FROM CROWS, MICE, AND BIRDS**

Crotox has been on the market for years and its use is increasing every year. By this simple and effective control, farmers can now plant corn and be assured that crows and birds will not pull up the stand. Crotox is not poisonous but birds of all kinds dislike it and will not pull up corn treated with it. One-half pint will treat one bushel of corn. Just pour the corn into a box and add the Crotox. Then stir until thoroughly mixed. It will not gum or clog the planter and can be planted at once or left to stand for days without injury to either the seed or the planter. It will save many times its cost every year.

1/2-Pint Treats 1 Bu. seed corn.....	\$.60 Postpaid
1 Pint Treats 2 Bu. seed corn.....	1.00 Postpaid

DRITOMIC SULPHUR**THE WETTABLE SULPHUR FOR FUNGI CONTROL**

Dritomic Sulphur is invaluable for summer spraying of fruit trees. It has been found to be one of the best controls for brown rot and other fungus diseases of fruits. It is a finely ground sulphur with a carrier agent to make it go into solution. It can also be used as a dust on certain plants.

5-lb. Bags	\$.90 Postpaid
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4078—ROTENONE DUST.—A new non-arsenical dust that has proven very effective against bean beetles, cabbage worms, and other leaf eating insects. Since it does not contain arsenic, it is safe for use in other crops. Dust in the dry form over the foliage at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per acre.

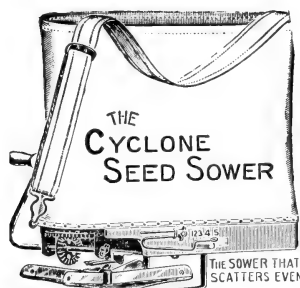
Price—5 lb. packages 90c, postpaid.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER.—Well made of heavy galvanized steel tank with brass fittings. All valves made of brass so there is no wear to them. Extension rod and angle nozzles go with every sprayer. The best all round spray for farm and garden. They are easy to handle, do efficient work on any kind of spray job and with reasonable care will last for years. Made in two sizes, either size can be had in galvanized tank or copper tank.

4082—3-gal. capacity, galvanized tank—

4083—1 1/2-gal. capacity, galvanized tank—

Prices will be quoted on request, if we can supply these sprayers.

**4001—
CYCLONE
SEEDER**

This is a very light machine of simple construction used for sowing all kinds of seeds—Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clover, Rape, Vetch, Beans, Peas, and in fact anything that has to be sowed can be handled in this one machine. The adjustment for the different kinds of seeds is in easy reach, and can be made by anyone in two minutes. I have tried many different makes of seeders, but have never found one that did better work than this. From actual experience in my own fields, I consider this the most economical and practical machine that has ever been placed on the market. Distributes evenly and cannot clog.

Price, Large size \$4.00 each, postpaid. Supply will be very limited.

Spray Material**4075—BLACK LEAF 40.—**

This is a highly concentrated form of Nicotine Sulphate and makes a most effective spray for all soft-bodied sucking insects, such as Aphids, Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bugs, etc. One ounce makes six gallons of effective spray. This mixed with Fish Oil Soap is the best all-round spray for flowers.

Price—1 oz. 35c, 5 ozs. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$2.25, 2 lbs. \$3.25, express only.

4102—SULFODUST.—

This is a high grade of Sulphur in the best mechanical condition for spreading. It is the remedy for Mildew of roses and other plants. May be used alone or in combination with other materials. Non-poisonous and mailable.

Price—1 lb. 15c, 5 lbs. and over 10c lb., postpaid.

4076—NICOTINE DUST.—This dust contains a high percentage of very active Nicotine Sulphate in combination with lime, which increases its effectiveness. Nothing better can be found for sucking bugs, aphids or plant lice, etc. This is the dust for use on melons, cucumbers, squash, etc., and for killing most of the insects that destroy flowers. It is a poison and cannot be mailed.

Price—1 lb. cans 30c, 5 lb. cans \$1.25, by express.

4077—FUNGUS BORDO.—A form of Copper Sulphate which is commonly called Bordeaux Mixture. It is used to control certain fungus diseases of the plants such as blight, wilt, leaf spot, etc. May be used dry in a powder gun or mixed with water for a wet spray. Will mix with Arsenate of Lead, Sulphur, etc., for fruit tree spraying. Especially recommended for potatoes, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, roses, and fruit trees.

Price—1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. 90c, by express.

4080—P. T. B.—This is a trade name for Paradichlorobenzene used extensively for peach tree borers. Just make a shallow circle around the base of the tree and sprinkle from one to two ounces of P. T. B. around each tree. Do this in the spring when the temperature is around 60 degrees F.

Price—1 lb. packages 50c each postpaid.

DRY LIME SULPHUR.—Used to control the San Jose Scale on peach, plum and all stone fruits. It is put up in powdered form and can be readily mixed with water as needed. Saves a large part of the freight in shipping and is otherwise cheaper than the liquid. For the dormant spray against such troubles as San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., use 15 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For summer spraying against fungus diseases, such as Apple Scab, etc., on all seed fruits, such as apples, pears, quinces, etc., use from 2 to 3 lbs. of Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water in combination with the usual proportion of Dry Powdered or Paste Arsenate of Lead.

Price—1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.75, postpaid; 12 lbs. \$1.50, by express.

ARESENATE OF LEAD POWDERED.—The standard poison for tobacco worms, potato bugs, and all chewing insects. It can be used in solution as a wet spray or dry as a dust. As a wet spray, one pound will make from 20 to 50 gallons according to the tree or crop sprayed. For use as a powder, do not mix with ashes or any carrier, but apply with a dust gun just as it comes from the can. For tobacco, from three to five pounds per acre will be needed, according to the size of the plants. For potatoes, use from five to seven pounds per acre. Arsenate of Lead is a poison and cannot be sent through the mails.

Price—1 lb. 30c, 4 lb. 75c, by express.



This is a complete spray kit containing several insecticides with complete instructions for use on Roses and all kinds of flowers as well as vegetables. One kit will take care of the garden a full season. Price—\$1.50 each postpaid.

Graded Tobacco Seed

The Key To Larger Profits

It has been proven that a good seed produces a strong healthy plant—an inferior seed a plant of like quality. This is true of all plant life. Every farmer is careful to have his wheat re-cleaned, his corn nubbed, tipped, and graded. Because he does not want inferior seed in his plantings.

Yet, because tobacco seed are so small that we cannot see their qualities with the naked eye, we have overlooked the greatest factor in a profitable tobacco crop—graded seed. We have been sowing the good and the inferior seed together, setting strong and weak plants in the field together, and harvesting a crop of leaf that lacked uniformity.

Lack of uniformity in ripening habits and curing qualities has caused the tobacco grower more loss than anything else. His low grade tobacco takes the profits from his whole crop.

WHAT ARE GRADED SEED?

Every farmer has his tobacco seed re-cleaned before he sows them. But is this sufficient? No. The average re-cleaning job does not take out many of the objectionable seed. With the aid of a powerful microscope, we have studied this problem and worked for years perfecting a means of sorting the big, plump, healthy seeds from the inferior ones.

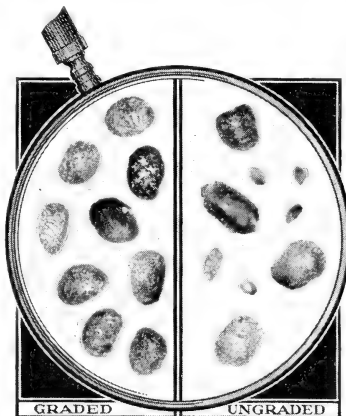
At last we have a process which gives you only

the biggest and best seed to sow in your beds. Separated by our special process. This means that we must throw away a large percentage of the seed we grow thus increasing the cost of production. But it also means that Slate's Seeds are far superior to any other tobacco seed you can obtain and what matter it if you pay a dollar more for them and receive a hundred dollars more for your crop?

WHAT ARE THEY WORTH?

The cost to you of Graded seed is only a little above our normal price. Their value to you will be seen in the next crop. Study the photograph of the graded and ungraded tobacco seed. Notice the uniformly large plump seed to be found in the graded seed. Then see the variation in the ungraded. Just as you see them here so they will produce in the fields.

A weak seed produces a weak plant, slow to start growth, slow to ripen, and hard to cure, because it lacks the essential oils and gum. 90% of the low grade tobacco comes from these under-developed plants. Think what it will mean to your crop and your profits if you can eliminate this loss from low grade tobacco. Graded tobacco seed will produce good strong plants, quick growth in the fields, uniform ripening, better curing qualities, and a more profitable tobacco crop.



Is Your Tobacco Crop Worth 15c per Acre?

One ounce of our best graded tobacco seed will produce sufficient plants to set five acres of tobacco. The average cost to you is only 15c per acre for the best seed obtainable. Then why risk any other?

Slate's tobacco seed are produced right here under our direct supervision. Each year the fields are carefully inspected for mixtures or plants that do not bear true characteristics. The seed are cleaned and handled by men who have had a lifetime experience in this work. Our breeding schedule, rigid inspection, and expert handling cannot fail to give you better seed than you or anyone else can grow. Proof of this fact is to be found in the history of our business. From a small beginning in 1866, when an old Southern Major just out of the Confederate Army grew his first crop of tobacco seed, the business has steadily grown through three generations of our family. Today we are the largest growers of tobacco seed in the world, because we have grown better tobacco seed than anybody else in the world.

The New Yellow Special Tobacco

YELLOW SPECIAL BRINGS RECORD PRICES

(Reprint from the *Danville Commercial Appeal* of Sept. 21, 1942)

Of the sixteen most promising varieties and selections which have been included in the experiment station tests at Chatham every year for the past eight years, the Yellow Special has led all others in both average yield and money returns per acre. Its eight year average yield and value were 1093 lbs. and \$281.65 per acre as compared with 1035 lbs. and \$263.82 per acre received from the nearest competitive, variety, Yellow Mammoth, averaged over the same eight year period.

During the past season, a larger scale test was made comparing the two leading varieties grown on the Chatham station. In the source of nitrogen experiment 27 different fertilizer formulas were tested side by side in 27 different plots of four rows each. In the first 27 plots Yellow Special was used and produced on the average of all 27 treatments, 1215 lbs. and \$390.14 per acre, with a yield of 1364 lbs. and \$452.00 for the best plot in the series.

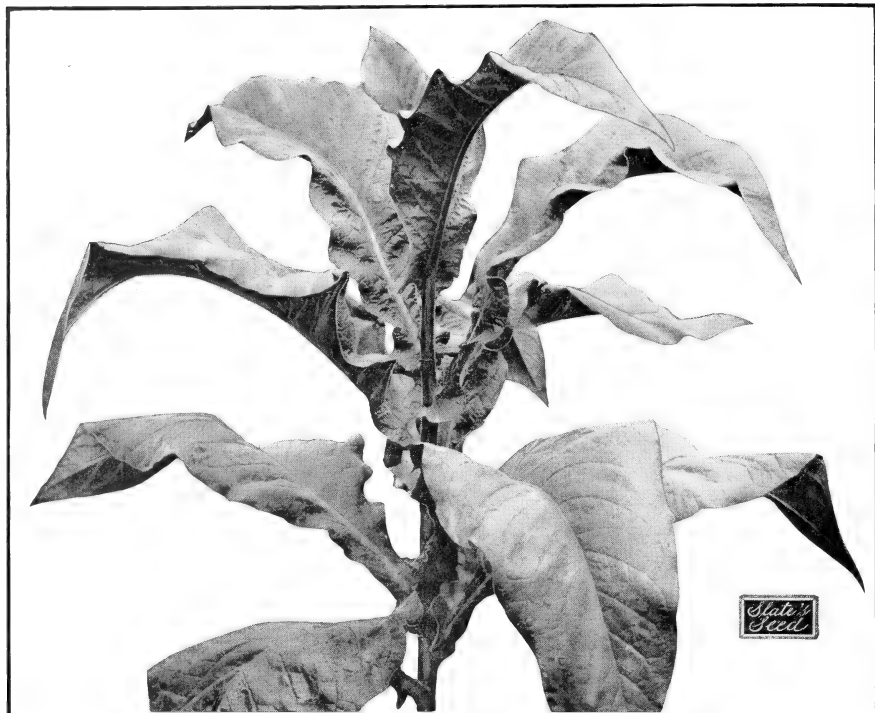
Many farmers throughout Pittsylvania and adjoining counties in Virginia who have tried this variety, have reported for two or more years results equally as impressive as those obtained on the experiment station. Several farmers last year reported that their crop of Yellow Special brought them on the auction market \$600.00 per acre, which was approximately \$100.00 per acre more than they realized from their next best variety planted on the same farms.

3011—YELLOW SPECIAL.—This variety has created quite a sensation among the growers of the "Old Belt" where it has been grown for the past two or three years. According to Mr. E. M. Matthews of the Chatham Experiment Station who introduced Yellow Special, the original strain was a cross between Harrison Special and one of the smaller leaf sorts having fine texture. The original selection first reached the Chatham experiment station from the farm of J. C. Keesee of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. From the very first year that this variety was included in the tests on the experiment station farm, it was recognized as a definitely high yielding sort with a very superior quality to Harrison Special. For eight years, Mr. Matthews bred and improved and tested Yellow Special before releasing it to the farmers. He claims that in this period of breeding, considerable improvement was made in the original strain. The most important characteristics of Yellow Special are: First, it makes a big yield. It has vigorous habits of growth and stands up well under adverse conditions. It seems to resist both root-rot and leaf spot to a remarkable degree. Second, it is early maturing a week or two ahead of many of the standard sorts. This shorter growing period cuts down labor and risks of weather damage. Third, the leaf is large but of good texture and they are held up by good stems, thus cutting down sand damage. The cured leaf is bright and thin and seems to be just what cigarette manufacturers are wanting now. The plants grow tall and strong with the tips pointing up and the lower leaves held off the ground. It is well spaced on the stalk but will fill out even when topped very high on strong land. It has every characteristic of a high yielding, easy curing, bright lug.

Oz. \$1.25, 1/4 lb. \$3.75, lb. \$12.00, postpaid.

SHORTAGE OF TOBACCO SEED

Our yield of tobacco seed this year was lower than we have ever known. The 1943 crop was the smallest we have had in over fifty years. This means that many of the leading sorts will be sold out early. If possible, name a second choice when ordering so that if the first is sold out, we can save delay in writing you.



Slate's Improved Gold Leaf

3014—VIRGINIA BRIGHT LEAF.—A standard sort that has been given a new name. It is a safe and reliable sort for a wide range of soils in the bright belt. Grows rather tall, with wide leaf of good length and cures easily into a bright smoking type of tobacco. Especially recommended for the sandy soils of Georgia and the Carolinas. It may be topped high for a thin bright or low to produce a leaf of good weight and body.

Sold out.

3005—WARNE.—This is one of the best bright flue-cured tobaccos known to us. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and produces a good crop over the entire bright tobacco belt of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Leaves are long, medium broad, and taper to a sharp point. It is of fine texture, good curing qualities, and a safe variety in every respect.

Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3016—SLATE'S YELLOW PRYOR.—The Indians cultivated this variety long before America was discovered. From it have sprung Virginia Bright Leaf, Gold Dollar, Hickory Pryor, Jamaica Wrapper, and Bonanza. It is the original of one of our best strains of bright tobacco. It is especially well adapted to the eastern bright belt where sandy soils prevail. The leaf is medium long, broad, of very fine texture and good weight. It is easy to cure into a high grade lemon yellow smoker. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and is considered one of our safest and most reliable bright sorts.

Sold out.

3001—SLATE'S IMPROVED GOLD LEAF.—This variety was originated on our Hyco Farm and has become the most popular flue-cured tobacco in the world. For the bright flue-cured belt of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, nothing better can be found. Through all the changing demand for leaf tobacco, Gold Leaf has made more money for the growers than any other sort. It can be topped high and made into a priming tobacco that will make a good yield per acre and still retain some weight and body to the leaf. Then it can be topped medium high and made into one of the finest of wrappers. No other sort lends itself better to all conditions than Gold Leaf.

The leaf is long and broad and tapers to a sharp tip. These are well spaced upon the stalk to admit sunlight and make it ripen uniformly upon the hill. The plant is upright in growth, holding its lower leaves off the ground.

Oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

3004—SLATE'S MAMMOTH GOLD.—This variety was introduced a few years ago and has become very popular in some sections. It resembles the Mammoth Yellow in general habits and appearance but is said to produce an excellent grade of bright leaf. We have grown it only a short time and as yet are not in position to say whether it is a new variety. Mammoth Gold should do well on medium strong land or on thin soils where the average tobacco does not grow large enough but on very rich land there is danger of this sort growing too wild. In the field, Mammoth Gold is indeed a handsome plant with broad tapering leaves. In curing, it is comparatively easy to cure into a bright yellow. The cured leaf is more of the smoking type, having good color but not much weight.

Oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$9.00, postpaid.
Supply very limited.

Bright Tobaccos

FOR THE FLUE-CURED BELT OF VA., N. C., S. C.,
GA., and FLA.



Slate's Gold Dollar

3003—SLATE'S GOLD DOLLAR.—For the past few years this variety has been very popular in the new belt of Eastern Carolinas and Georgia. Trials conducted on our farm lead us to think that GOLD DOLLAR is not a new variety but a good strain of the Hickory Pryor family. It is a safe sort for any sandy soil in the New Belt and can be used with very good results on most soils in the Old Belt. In growth it is rather tall with wide leaves of good length, shows all of the characteristics of the Pryor family and should make a most desirable grade of leaf. It is of the priming type, producing a high grade smoking leaf that normally cures easily and brings top market prices. GOLD DOLLAR is adapted to a wide range of soils but it makes its best on sandy soils of medium fertility. It combines weight and color to a very desirable degree and we can recommend it to growers in Eastern North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00, lb. \$9.00, postpaid.
Supply very limited.

3015—YELLOW MAMMOTH.—This variety is used over the whole of the bright belt with excellent results. It bears a strong resemblance to the old Conqueror which was one of our finest bright sorts fifty years ago. It grows large, ripens uniformly and produces a thin bright leaf. It seems to do well on both sand and clay soils and it can be cured easily even when grown on strong land. The leaves are well spaced on the stalk, very wide, and long. It colors up well in the field and is easily cured into a bright smoker. It has proven very resistant to disease and a reliable producer under practically all conditions.

Sold out.

3002—SLATE'S IMPROVED BIG WARNE.—One of the best bright sorts for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia. The leaves are long, medium broad, and well spaced on the stalk. For thin or medium soils, this makes an ideal variety, but on rich land it may grow rather rough. Cures into a bright yellow leaf with good weight and fine texture.

Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3010—BONANZA.—This was introduced some years ago as a new variety but we can see no difference in it and Hickory Pryor. It is well adapted to the sandy soils of the eastern belt of N. C., S. C., and Georgia. A strong grower, resisting disease to a remarkable degree. The plants are tall, erect, with broad tapering leaves of good length. It is easily cured into a bright lemon yellow and will be found a most profitable sort.

Sold out.

3034—HICKORY PRYOR.—A bright tobacco noted for its high color and heavy weight. On sandy soils where it is hard to obtain good weight, this makes an ideal sort. Leaf is medium long, broad, and tapering to sharp tip. Fine texture, well spaced on stalk, and easily cured.

Sold out.

3009—CASH.—We obtained this variety some years ago from the North Carolina Experiment Station and have found it to be an excellent bright sort for the Piedmont section of Virginia, North Carolina, and certain sections of South Carolina and Georgia. It is of the Adecock type but more reliable than Adecock in our opinion. The leaf is wide, of medium length and on the average soil does not grow so large. We have found it easy to cure into a medium thin bright that commands good prices. It is not so brittle as Adecock, nor does it disease as readily. We consider this one of the leading introductions to the bright class of the past few years.

Oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

3020—JAMAICA WRAPPER.—An excellent bright tobacco for sandy soils that is very popular in certain sections of North Carolina. The leaf is broad, of medium length, and runs to a sharp tip. It makes good weight and is easily cured a bright yellow.

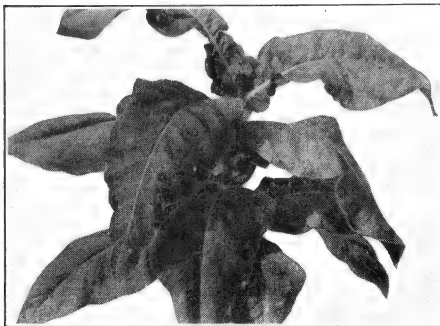
Sold out.

3008—IMPROVED WHITE STEM ORONOKO. This is one of the oldest varieties of tobacco now in cultivation. Years ago it was a leading bright sort and it still makes good crops under proper conditions, but when growing conditions are not right, it will sometimes cure red or mahogany instead of yellow. The leaf is rather long, wide, and of fine texture. It has good weight and is very well adapted to thin clay soils.

Oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3007—HARRISONS SPECIAL.—This is one of the most vigorous growing of all tobaccos. It seems to thrive on almost all soils and under all practical growing conditions. The stalks are tall and erect with large, broad, pointed leaves held upright. It is a thin bright that cures easily into a light yellow lug which is very much in demand now for cigarette manufacture. It is highly disease resistant and very easy to handle. In recent years, common lugs have sold high on all markets and Harrison's Special will make a big yield of this type of tobacco.

Oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.



Slate's Imp. Mammoth Fire-Cured

Dark, Heavy Tobaccos

FOR THE FIRE-CURED DISTRICT

3054—SLATE'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH.—This is probably the largest tobacco in cultivation, or at least it ranks as the equal of our Rich Wonder in size. The Improved Mammoth was originated in the Clarksville black belt of Tennessee and has a host of friends among those growers. The leaf is very long and extremely broad at the butt and running out to a rather sharp tip, giving in all an enormous leaf. It cures into a very black rich tobacco of great weight and body. From a standpoint of yield, we do not know of any tobacco that will make more pounds per acre. It has handsome appearance, smooth leaf texture, and every other good point needed to make it a most desirable fire-cured type.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3055—MARYLAND BROAD LEAF.—This variety is very popular in the Maryland district and is one of the best sorts for this section. It grows an enormous plant with long, very broad leaves, which cure into a bright red or mahogany color, with good weight. This variety should make a good sort also for the black belt where size and weight are essential.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3038—PERIQUE.—A medium size, heavy, thick tobacco of high nicotine content. Used principally for extracting nicotine. Grown mostly in the Louisiana delta region.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3039—KENTUCKY YELLOW.—We consider this one of the best of the dark tobaccos. It possesses good curing qualities, fine texture, and heavy weight. The leaf is long, very broad, and tapering. It is adapted to almost the entire black belt and the air curing districts and will make a product of real value.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3027—BIG ORONOKO.—This variety has few equals among black tobaccos. It is one of the most reliable, produces a heavy crop, cures easily, has fine silky texture, and nearly always sells at good prices. Its chief features are its adaptability to almost all kinds of soils and its easy curing qualities. The leaf is very long, broad, tapering, set rather close on stalk, and has small stem and ribs. It will make a good red or black tobacco.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3036—SLATE'S RICH WONDER.—A variety introduced by us some years ago. It is now noted for being one of the largest and heaviest tobaccos in cultivation. It is not as easy to handle as the Big Oronoko nor so fine in texture, but it will make more pounds per acre than any sort we know of. Leaves of enormous size, very long, broad, and tapering.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3029—LIZARD TAIL.—The leaf is not so large but it is very long and rather narrow and possesses great weight and body, making it rank well in the class of heavy tobaccos. It is a most reliable sort and easy to cure. Will make a good heavy red or black leaf.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3006—SLATE'S IMPROVED LITTLE ORONOKO.—Leaf very long, narrow, pointed, and grows rather close on the stalk. It is a valuable sort, because it can be grown on very strong lands or very thin ones. It does not grow rough and wild on strong soils like some sorts, yet it will make a good leaf on even the poorest soils. It is very heavy and is considered a most profitable variety by many growers.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3032—BLUE PRYOR.—A variety famous in the black belt of Kentucky. Grows very large broad leaves and makes some of the blackest tobacco possible. Has good weight and makes enormous yield.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3033—SLATE'S IMPROVED ONE SUCKER.—Leaf long, medium broad, fine texture, and very heavy. It is one of the best of dark sorts, and is used extensively through Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in the dark belt. It will also make a good mahogany tobacco when flue-cured. Can be flue, sun, air, or fire cured. It is also known as Turtle Foot in certain sections.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3037—TENNESSEE RED.—We consider this one of the best of the large leaf black sorts. The leaf is very large, broad, and long. Its texture is good, and it makes a very heavy grade of tobacco. Suitable only for air or fire curing.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

The Best Sun-Cured

3031—SWEET ORONOKO.—This is one of the oldest tobaccos in cultivation, and one having a great range of uses. It is the best sort for sun-curing and about the only kind used in the sun-cured belt. Then it is the best variety to grow for home use or to make "Home Spun" chewing tobacco. It makes an ideal heavy black tobacco when grown on strong land, or it can be cured into a rich heavy mahogany when flue-cured. The leaf is very long, rather narrow, with prominent ribs. When cured it has great weight and is rich with gum and oil.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3028—FLANAGAN.—The leaf is long, of medium width and rather coarse fibers. It is often used for sun-curing, but may also be flue-cured into a rich heavy mahogany, which nearly always commands good prices. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and may be cured in almost any manner.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

The Best Burleys

FOR THE BURLEY BELT

3052—KY. ROOT - ROT RESISTANT #5.—This is a splendid selection from the Stand-Up strain of burleys, and has been bred and selected by the Kentucky Experiment Station to produce resistance to the Black Root-rot, which is so destructive in many burley fields. This strain is practically immune to root-rot now, and makes a big robust plant where common burleys attain no size at all. For this reason, no better variety of burleys can be found for the average grower. We have been growing tobacco seed for the past seventy years, and are devoting special care and attention to this burley. The stalk is rather tall, with broad leaves tapering to a blunt point. The leaves are held up off the ground, which gives a much finer product when cured. See photo at right for general appearance. We do not know of any burley tobacco that will make more money for the farmers than this.

Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

3053—KY. ROOT - ROT RESISTANT #16.—This recent introduction has won very favorable comment from many Burley growers and we are listing it for the first time. It was bred by the Kentucky Experiment Station for resistance to root-rot and should prove a valuable addition to the many excellent varieties they have given the world.

Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

3051—WHITE TWIST BUD.—This is a good variety of the old strain of burley. The leaf is very long, medium broad and tapered to a sharp tip. As a rule the leaves droop, showing the prominent white ribs. For years this was the principle burley used, and is still desired by many growers. It is noted for its good weight and bright color.

Sold out.

3022—JUDY'S PRIDE (Slate's Strain).—This variety has won great popularity in certain sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, and we think it a good stand-up burley. The leaf is broad, long and tapering, with prominent white ribs. The stalk is strong and holds the leaves well up off the ground. It has every characteristic of an excellent burley and should produce a bright leaf of high quality.

Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.

3018—SLATE'S IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY. This is our private strain of burley, and one of the best of the stand-up type. We have grown this for years and it has been used very extensively throughout the burley belt with excellent results. The stalks are large and strong, holding the leaves up out of the dirt. The leaves are large, broad, long, and tapering, with white midribs, but very fine texture otherwise. It is an easy variety to cure and makes a heavy yield of rich bright leaf. We have bred this strain for years to improve its quality and yield and believe that we now have the best type of Burley to be found. It will be found to give a uniformly good crop of excellent quality leaf with good weight. For the maximum profit from your tobacco crop, we do not think you can do better than plant this our Improved strain.

Oz. \$1.00, ¼ lb. \$2.75, lb. \$7.00, postpaid.



Root-Rot Resistant Burley

Imported and Cigar Tobaccos

3042—IMPORTED SUMATRA.—Our stock comes direct from the native Sumatra country. We import only seeds that we know to be pure and first-class in every respect. The seeds we offer for sale are of the first crop, and tobacco grown from them retains its fine, silky texture and makes the finest wrappers.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

3043—BRAZILIAN.—This variety was imported by us, but has now become acclimated and is more easily grown than our other imported seed. The leaf has good size, shape and texture, and retains, to a great extent, its native high flavor. Makes a delightful smoke in either pipe or cigar.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3044—SLATE'S IMPROVED CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—The old strain of this tobacco has always stood well with cigar manufacturers, but both manufacturers and growers cannot help but admit that this improved strain is decidedly better. Noted for its handsome leaf, which possesses a choice texture and delightful flavor. Ripens very uniformly and is considered a very desirable cigar variety.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3049—IMPORTED TURKISH.—Originates from the finest of the Xanti strains and possesses good texture and high aroma. Leaves grow rather close on stalk, are small and make a product most valuable for cigarettes.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.

3045—COMSTOCK SPANISH.—This variety may well be called the "Standard" for the cigar leaf type. It is more extensively grown than any other variety of its type, and is considered the very best of cigar tobaccos. It was bred from a native Havana strain, and has been greatly improved in the breeding. The leaf is of good size and is suitable for wrappers or fillers. We consider this variety as good as any that we have ever known, and recommend it with confidence.

Oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

3040—VUELTA de ABAJO (First Crop).—Our stock of these seeds is grown from seeds imported direct from the famous Vuelta Valley. The first crop is far better than imported stock, since it has become partly acclimated and is larger. Plants medium size; leaves broad, very silky, exceedingly fine grained, and retains its original aromatic flavor.

Oz. \$1.00, lb. \$10.00, postpaid.



Funk's G Hybrids Produce a Bigger Yield of Better Corn

G-135—YELLOW.—This variety has a remarkable record for high yields in the Southern corn belt where it is known as the "Weatherproof" corn. We are offering it as being especially adapted to lowland cultivation. G-90 stands up well under both flood and dry weather and makes a consistently high yield of excellent quality corn. This big rugged hybrid has a tall stalk that resists wind storms, insects, and disease and comes through with a big yield where others fail. It is a single eared sort but the ears are very long, large, and filled with deep kernels of medium width. This variety has been thoroughly tested and proven to be one of the best of the yellow hybrids.

See Price List.

G-80—YELLOW.—This variety holds the new world's record of 190.1 bushels per acre in a five acre yield contest. It is some later than the other yellow hybrids listed here but should be perfectly safe from Virginia South and is adapted to a wide range of soil types. We believe this to be the heaviest yielding corn on our list and at the same time it has the rugged constitution to go through our hot dry summers with a minimum of damage. The stalk is tall and vigorous with strong stay roots to hold it erect. The ears are very large and almost the same size at both ends. The grain is dented, long and of medium width. Stocks of G-80 seed will probably be limited for the coming season, because production has not been able to keep pace with demand, so in ordering this please name a second choice.

See Price List.

FUNK'S G Hybrid Corns

Because the production of Hybrid seed corn is a specialty requiring years of experience, skill, and foundation stock, we have made special arrangements with the Funk Bros. Seed Co. to distribute their hybrids to our customers. It is a tribute to the Funk Brothers that they are the first growers of any kind of seed whose name we have allowed in our catalog. We do this in acknowledgment of the splendid work they have done in corn breeding. A few years ago, hybrid corns were almost unknown in the South but today the farmer who keeps up with the times knows that higher yields and better corn can be grown from hybrids than from open pollinated varieties. All of the hybrids listed here have been tested for adaptability in the South and each variety listed has been selected for a specific purpose. Thus we have tried to get the best of the many Funk G hybrids for our customers without naming a confusing list of varieties. Many farmers think that all hybrids are alike but this is a mistake. The value of a hybrid depends upon the parent stock from which it is bred. The Funk Bros. maintain thousands of experimental plots all over the United States to prove their corns. Then on their breeding grounds they carefully breed and select open pollinated varieties for the parent stock from which to breed hybrids. This pedigreed breeding stock is what has made Funk's hybrids the heaviest yielding of all hybrid corns. Small lots of Funk's hybrids will be shipped under our own label but half bushel and bushel lots will come to you in the original Funk bag with their label.

G-527—WHITE.—White corn will always have an important place on southern farms and for this reason, we have selected one of Funk's best white hybrids. G-527 is a vigorous grower with stalk of medium height and producing a large long ear of corn. The kernels are deep, large and broad. It will make a heavy yield of good feed corn and one of the best milling corns to be had. The G-527 will yield right along with the yellow hybrids and crops of 60 to 75 bu. per acre are quite common in carefully measured official tests.

See Price List.

G-90—YELLOW.—Many of us must still plant corn on land of low fertility. G-90 has been bred to produce well on thin soils and for this reason it is destined to become one of the most important hybrids for the South. It is a single eared hybrid with very stiff stalk and a remarkable resistance to heat and dry weather. It is a fast grower with large dark green fodder, holding its color on through the season. The ears are large and long and filled with long grains of medium width and a rich golden color. If you have land that produces only a fair yield of ordinary corn, plant it in G-90 and get a big yield.

See Price List.

Slate Seed Corn

SAVE YOUR CORN CROP WITH CRO-TOX

This non-poisonous material is easily applied to the seed corn and does not delay planting. It aids germination and is a positive preventative of damage from crows and birds of all kinds, rats, squirrels, and other rodents, and wire worms and insect pests. It will not clog the planter or kill domestic fowls. Simple to use. Just pour Cro-tox over the seed corn and mix it thoroughly and plant without waiting for it to dry. It can be mailed.

Price—1 bu. size 60c. 2 bu. size \$1.00, postpaid.

2014—EARLY WHITE DENT.—This is an extra early white corn, producing a good crop in about 75 to 80 days. The stalks grow rather large and about eight feet high, bearing one to two good ears that average about seven to eight inches in length. Where a white corn is wanted and early maturity is essential, this variety has given entire satisfaction.

See Price List.

2016—REIDS YELLOW DENT.—This variety has won more prizes than any. It makes a beautiful ear well filled at both tip and butt with straight rows of deep grains. It is medium early, heavy yielding, and makes the best of feed corns.

See Price List.

2011—HICKORY KING.—Known to many growers as the poor man's friend, since it is thought that it will produce a better yield on poor land than any other variety. Stalks grow tall and produce from one to two unusually long, slender ears. The grains are very wide and deep, set into a small white cob. One grain will cover the butt of the cob.

See Price List.

2018—VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.—This is an old Southern variety of unusually good merits. It has been grown all over the South for years, and a better corn is hard to find. It is a single ear variety, which grows a large, high stalk, bearing its ear about middle way. The ears are long, heavy, hanging down, and have a medium size white cob. The grains are of medium width, deep and firmly set into the cob. Rather early, and on account of its large ears makes a good yield. It is safe and reliable.

See Price List.

2015—IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—An early yellow corn that produces mature corn within ninety days after planting. Stalks grow to a medium size and height. The grains are of medium depth, rather wide, and of a golden yellow color. This corn is especially recommended for planting on land subject to overflow.

See Price List.

2012—LATHAM DOUBLE.—A big yielding, prolific white corn developed in Eastern North Carolina. It has been included in a number of tests and found one of the best yielding corns. The stalks grow tall and vigorous and bear from one to three large ears. It has a small white cob containing sixteen rows of deep white grains. It is especially adapted to rich bottom lands.

See Price List.

2013—JARVIS PROLIFIC.—This is a medium early variety of yellow corn and is noted for its heavy yields. It matures some three weeks later than our Improved Golden Dent but will make a much heavier yield. The stalks grow medium tall, upright, and bear a number of beautiful long ears. Fills out well, has small cob, and makes a good sound corn. We recommend it for a big yield of excellent quality.

See Price List.

2019—VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT.—A good yielding soft yellow corn that is highly recommended for feeding purposes. It makes from one to two large ears well filled with long, light yellow dented grains. Being a soft corn, it is greatly relished by all livestock.

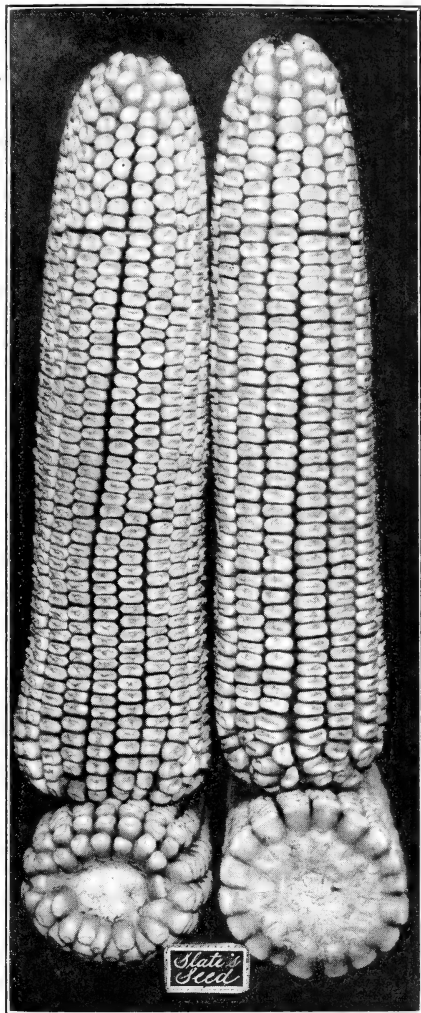
See Price List.

2017—GOVERNMENT 182.—This is a cross between Hickory King and Boone County white corns. It has the high yielding characteristics of the Boone County along with the wide grain and flinty quality of the Hickory King. It makes one of the best bread corns and is good for general farm use. Matures in about 110 days with large long ears.

See Price List.

2020—TENNESSEE RED COB.—This is an excellent general purpose corn for the South. Matures in about 110 days, has a good stalk and fodder growth, producing one to two large ears of white corn on a medium size red cob. The grain is deep and wide which makes it turn out a good yield of shelled corn. It is firm enough to be a good keeper without being flinty.

See Price List.



Virginia White Dent Corn

2026—BROOM CORN

Good brooms are selling very high and it is an easy matter for any farmer to grow his own. The home-made broom is much lighter and will last much longer than the ones we buy. Broom Corn will make an enormous crop on any good rich soil and may be planted in drills like Sorghum or Kaifir Corn at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. Cultivate like corn. The stalks grow very tall and produce large bushy heads, possessing a tough fibre. One pound of seed will produce enough brooms for the average family for a year.

See Price List.

2095—Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape is a cool weather crop, and it should be seeded either in the early spring or fall. Cold weather does not affect it until hard freezes come. If sowed in the fall and not grazed it will come again next spring. When seeded alone sow eight pounds per acre, and seedling may be done from February to April. Fall seeding should be done at any time from August 1st to November. Give a light covering with a rake or harrow. Rape will grow on almost any soil, but a light rich loam is best suited to it.

See Price List.

2001—ALFALFA

This has long been recognized as the most profitable hay crop a farmer can sow. It yields several cuttings each year and the hay ranks as the best obtainable. On a stiff loam or clay soil Alfalfa is not hard to get to stand, but it is not advised for light sandy soils. There are a few essential points to observe in sowing alfalfa. First, the soils must be sweet or limed if it should be sour. Then it should be well drained and not of a wet nature. It should be broken deep and harrowed often to kill out all weed growth before sowing. Acid Phosphate makes a good fertilizer or, better still, use a grain fertilizer running high in Acid Phosphate and containing some Potash. Seeding should be done in August-September for fall or March-April for spring. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre and be certain to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before sowing. We specialize in Utah grown Alfalfa seed, because we have found them to be best for the South.

See Price List.

2002—ALSIKE CLOVER

This clover has a distinct advantage over either the Red or the Sapling for grazing. It is hardier and will stand more grazing than either of them. And for sowing on wet or low lands it is better than either the Red or Sapling, because it stands the wet soil better. For hay its yield is not quite so good as the Red or Sapling, but it makes better quality of hay than either of them. The stalks are not so large, therefore the hay cures easier and stocks eat it better. Alsike Clover matures about the same time as Sapling, some ten days or two weeks later than the Red. Sow and handle it in all respects like Sapling, but it does not require so many pounds of seeds per acre. Seed at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per acre.

See Price List.

2007—SAPLING or MAMMOTH CLOVER

This is exactly like red clover except that it grows a little taller and matures a little later. It matures along with herds grass and timothy and these three make an excellent hay mixture. We recommend a mixture of 6 lbs. Herds Grass, 10 lbs. of Timothy, and 10 lbs. Sapling Clover per acre. If this is seeded in August or September it will make a good cutting of hay the following spring. When seeded in February or March, it cannot be cut until the following year. May be seeded on wheat, rye, oats or other grain crops in the spring if desired. This mixture yields a big tonnage of hay and the quality is the best that we know, except Alfalfa. The usual rate of seeding Sapling Clover alone is ten to fifteen pounds per acre and in mixtures with other grasses, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Both our Red and Sapling Clover seed are American Grown United States Verified Trigen stock. We believe that the best is always the cheapest.

See Price List.

2006—RED CLOVER

A standard clover which every farmer knows. It yields a big crop of hay, good pasturage, and builds up the soil. For pasturage I think that Alsike will be better, but for hay this cannot be bettered. It ripens with Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Orchard Grass, Italian Rye Grass, and all of the earlier grasses. Should be put in mixtures with these when sowed for hay. When sowed with grass use 8 to 10 lbs. of clover per acre. When sowed alone use 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Can be seeded from January to May, or from August to October, and will succeed on almost any soil that will produce clover. Gives two cuttings per year in most sections, and will last for several years.

See Price List.



Alfalfa

LESPEDEZA

This legume crop has taken the country by storm in the past few years and now ranks as our most important soil building crop. Its ease of culture and low cost of preparing and seeding makes it most desirable. Then too it does make the soil rich as well as producing a good crop of hay. Most of the varieties of Lespedeza will catch on any kind of soil and if allowed to seed, will reseed itself from year to year. Thus worn-out soils can be rebuilt in a few years at almost no expense. Lespedeza seed germinate readily if thrown upon the top of the soil. Thus pastures and other waste lands can be seeded without breaking the soil. The best plan is to sow Lespedeza and Herds Grass together. Ten pounds of Lespedeza and five pounds of Herds Grass will form a permanent sod, keep the soil from washing, and supply excellent pasturage at the same time. When seeded alone for a hay crop use 20 lbs. Lespedeza per acre and sow in February, March or April. We list below the leading varieties of this important legume.

2005—KOREAN LESPEDEZA.—This is by far the best general purpose variety. It matures early giving a good hay crop even in northern Virginia. Reseeds itself and is good for pasture or hay.

2011—KOBÉ LESPEDEZA.—A tall growing late variety which is popular for pasturage and for hay in the South. It is rather late for maturing seed in Virginia.

2009—TENNESSEE 76.—Of medium early growth fairly tall and used mostly for pasturage.

2010—COMMON LESPEDEZA.—We think this one of the best pasture and soil building sorts, because its growth is low and spreading, covering the soil and reseeding in spite of hard grazing. It is late in maturing but in a mixture with Korean and Herds Grass it prolongs the grazing season.

2008—SERECIA LESPEDEZA.—This is a perennial form of Lespedeza that grows somewhat like Alfalfa or Sweet Clover. Its long root system penetrates the soil to a great depth and will live through both dry and cold weather. It gives but a limited amount of hay the first year but after that, the yield is enormous.

See Price List.

2027—HERDS GRASS

(RED TOP)

In certain tobacco growing sections, especially where bright tobacco is grown, this is a most valuable fallow crop. The land is grazed for a year, then turned under, it produces an excellent grade of bright tobacco. Herds Grass is the blue grass of the South. It grows almost anywhere, and will make the best of grazing. It does not improve the soil except to hold it together, and adds humus, but is valuable in this respect. When sowed for hay, it should always have some timothy or clover mixed with it. As a hay it is of good quality, but nothing extra when sowed alone. By seeding Herds Grass and Clover together the soil is held together and improved at the same time. Herds Grass should go into every pasture mixture. Sow from January to April or July to December at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre if seeded alone, or 4 to 5 lbs. with other grasses or clovers.

See Price List.

2028—TIMOTHY

This is the most valuable hay grass grown. Its hay is the most nutritious and stock relish it. Timothy should always be sowed on good land because it is a rather hard feeder and will not make much hay on thin soils. By sowing Sapling Clover or Alsike Clover with the Timothy the soil is kept in good condition and a large yield of hay is secured. When sowed alone sow 15 lbs. per acre. Seeding may be done from January to March or from July to November.

See Price List.

2031—TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

A most valuable grass for seeding with Alfalfa and Red Clover. It produces a big crop of early hay or excellent pasturage. In growth it is tall and leafy, with slender fine stalks. It never grows wild and rough. It stands adverse conditions much better than most other grasses, and stays green from early spring until frost, producing two crops of hay per season, or pasture almost the year around. An ideal pasture mixture is 5 lbs. Alfalfa, 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass, and 6 lbs. Herds Grass. Or 8 lbs. Red Clover may be substituted in place of the Alfalfa. This mixture may be sowed and cut for hay for a season or two and then pastured. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed weigh only 11 lbs. per bushel and should be seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre when sowed alone, or one bushel per acre in mixture.

See Price List.

2029—ORCHARD GRASS

On a rich loamy soil, Orchard Grass will make heavy turf just like Blue Grass does on the limestone soils. None of the grasses adapted to sandy or loamy soils will make a better turf or finer grazing than Orchard Grass. But even this when seeded for pasture should have some Herds Grass or Meadow Fescue mixed with it. One bushel (14 lbs.) of Orchard Grass and 6 lbs. of Herds Grass per acre. Or if a heavier sod is desired add 10 to 15 lbs. Meadow Fescue to this mixture. When sowed for hay Orchard Grass should always be mixed with Red Clover. As a pasture grass it may be mixed with Alsike, which is the best clover for grazing. In order to maintain a perfect Orchard Grass sod every spring, the bare spots in the field should be covered with manure and reseeded. In this manner an excellent pasture may be maintained at a very small expense. Sow from January to March or from July to November alone at the rate of two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre; in mixture, one bushel (14 lbs.).

See Price List.



2035—SUDAN GRASS

It belongs to the Sorghum family, produces its first crop in about six weeks from seeding, and when seasonable can be cut from three to five times per year. It is an annual; therefore, is no trouble to get rid of. Sow like Sorghum or Millet, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of five pounds per acre in drills, twenty pounds per acre broadcast. Seeding should not be done until all danger of frost is past. The soil should be rich, either clay or loam. The hay should be cut just as soon as the heads are well out and before the seeds form.

See Price List.

2032—ITALIAN RYE GRASS.—This grass seed has been on the market for ages but is just coming into its own. In recent years the wonderful possibilities of Italian Rye Grass have appealed to our Southern farmers and they are sowing it more and more every year. As a quick growing hay or fallow crop it has no equal. If sowed in September, it will be ready to graze by December. Thus furnishing some excellent winter pasturage. It is easier to handle and makes a more dense growth than rye, so as a fallow for tobacco land, it will soon replace rye. It makes an excellent winter lawn and can be seeded right on top of the old stand of grass without injury. In mixtures with Crimson Clover and other legumes, it makes one of the best of hays.

See Price List.

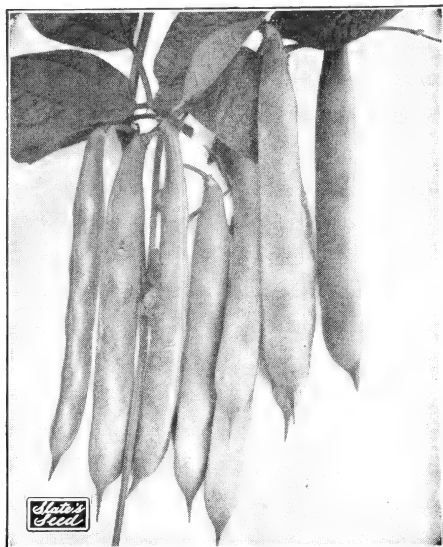
2033—CARPET GRASS.—This is a low creeping grass much prized for pastures. It is especially desirable for the coastal section or low place. It comes early in the spring and will continue to grow all summer. It is a perennial and will come back year after year but can be plowed up and eradicated without trouble. It should go into all pasture mixtures.

See Price List.

2030—KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is by far the best pasture grass that has ever been known, but it is hard to get it started in certain sections. In other sections it is natural and can easily be grown. It should be used in every pasture mixture, especially if the mixture is to be sowed on a stiff soil. Blue Grass is naturally a limestone grass, and if the soil be thoroughly limed and prepared as directed for alfalfa a stand may be obtained by farmers who do not live in the limestone section.

See Price List.



White Kidney Bean

Soup Beans

These beans are generally grown for using dry during the winter months and they will not make a snap on account of their tough fibrous hulls. As a winter bean, however, they are invaluable. Can be planted in missing hills of corn, cotton or tobacco fields and allowed to remain on the vine until all pods are dry. Then the vines may be pulled up, allowed to dry, and the beans either beaten from them or shelled. It is best not to plant these beans until late in the season, because early plantings are almost always attacked by rust and do not yield very much. Plant from June 15 to July 15. If planted alone drop seed every six inches in rows three feet apart and give frequent shallow cultivation.

2052—WHITE NAVY.—One of the best known and most popular sorts. The beans are small and pure white. Makes a delicious dish.

See Price List.

2050—WHITE KIDNEY.—A most appetizing bean and a heavy yielder. The seeds are pure white and kidney shaped and very large.

See Price List.

2051—RED KIDNEY.—Similar in size and productiveness to the White Kidney. About the only difference is the color of the seed.

See Price List.

2102-Sunflower

A valuable crop for poultry and good for furnishing support for running beans or vines of all kinds. Ornamental, and can be used for a high hedge to hide unsightly spots. Will produce an enormous crop of seed and grows on almost any kind of soil. Drop several seed in a hill at the desired distance and cover about one inch deep. For a hedge, plant thick, but for seed allow about two feet apart. Sow after danger of frost is past.

See Price List.

Peanuts

Peanuts will improve the soil like cow peas, fatten hogs like corn, and make hay almost as good as alfalfa. They are legumes and store nitrogen in the soil, thus improving it. For hog pasturage they have no equal. An acre in peanuts will fatten your hogs just as well as corn and you do not have to go to the trouble of harvesting them. The vines when cut yield a good crop of hay that is almost as good as alfalfa hay. Shell the nuts and plant after the ground has become warm in the early summer or late spring. Drop two or three nuts to a hill, having hills ten inches apart. Rows should be three feet apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation, working the soil up around the plants, until the nuts begin to form. A light sandy soil produces the best peanuts.

2080—SPANISH.—This makes one of the most desirable varieties for hog pasturage. It outyields all others and the hogs will do the harvesting for you. The nuts are small but well filled. When grown for eating, it is a most desirable sort, since the kernels possess a better flavor than those of the Virginia.

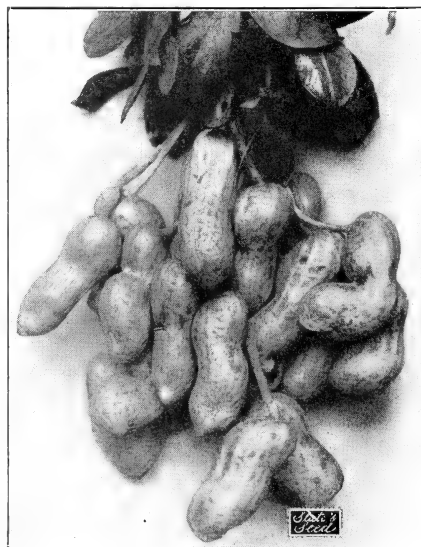
See Price List.

2082—TENNESSEE RED.—Is also known as the improved Spanish. It has all of the good qualities of the Spanish and is larger. Is good for either hog pasture or for growing the nuts for market. Makes long pods which often contain from three to five kernels. Has the good flavor of the Spanish and are comparatively easy to harvest.

See Price List.

2081—VIRGINIA.—This is a bunch variety and therefore can be grown closer together than the other sorts. Nuts grow very large and contain two kernels to the shell. One of the easiest of all to harvest, and a desirable variety for any purpose.

See Price List.



Virginia Peanuts

FROM _____

R. F. D. or
STREET _____

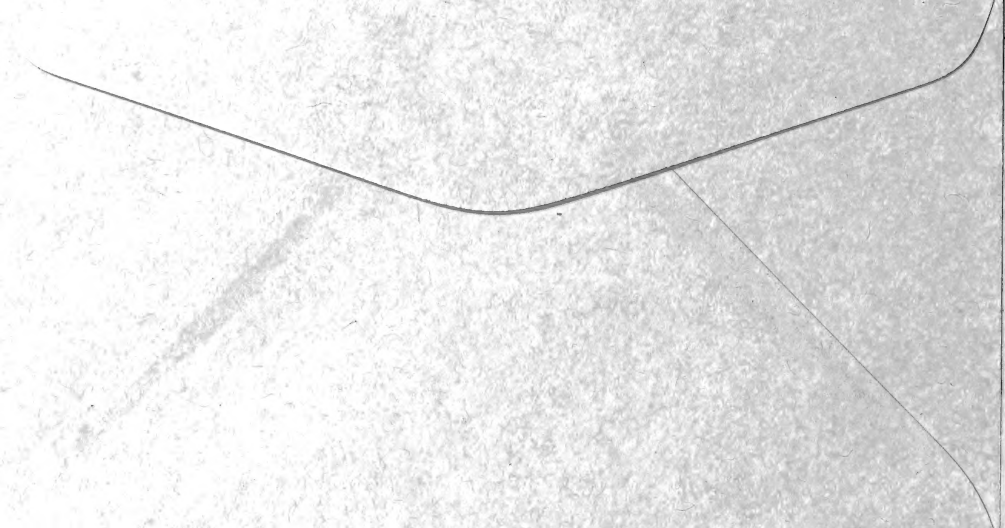
P. O. _____

STATE _____

SLATE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

SOUTH BOSTON,

VIRGINIA





HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS ABOUT ORDERING



ORDER BY CATALOG NUMBERS—You may give the names, too, if you wish, but please be certain to give correct numbers of the items desired.

POSTPAID—When this follows a price it means that we will deliver the goods to your mail box without extra charge.

BY EXPRESS—When this follows a price it means that the goods are not quoted delivered to you, but that you are supposed to pay the carrying charges. If you wish items so quoted to be sent by Parcel Post we will gladly send them that way if you send money to cover the postage.

EVERY SHIPMENT IS GUARANTEED TO REACH YOU IN GOOD CONDITION—This guarantee is good only when the loss is reported to us immediately upon receipt of the goods or in case they do not reach you within a reasonable length of time after you have mailed your order. When writing about such matters, always give the number of your order, a list of what was short, and your full name and address.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS—Notify us so that we may continue to send you our catalogs and be certain to give both the old and new address.

REMITTANCES—Should always be made by Postal or Express Money Orders or checks. We will accept personal checks provided 5c extra is added to cover the bank charge for clearing them. Please do not send cash or stamps in large amounts. We have many orders either lost or stolen every year and it is impossible to trace and recover on cash remittances. We will accept both cash and stamps if you care to take the risk but we cannot assume responsibility for the safe arrival of such remittances.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE—Our terms are strictly cash to everybody. The Slate Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the quality, description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, roots, or plants they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop therefrom. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must return them at once.

SHORTAGE—When receiving goods from freight or express office be certain that the package is in good condition. If it has been damaged make the agent note the damage on his bill and send this bill to us and we will enter the claim for damage and refund you the amount due you.

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SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA